THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 252 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,.00.000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle.		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Zakeria Mus.id. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.
We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „)	„ 7-2-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.
We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers shonld communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.
Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.
One rupee for one month.
A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.
DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.
Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

FRUITS

SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 980

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-EDITOR for a Gujrati Daily. Pay up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 309. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 355

WANTED—At once fast SHORTHAND REPORTERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" press. None but qualified hands should apply immediately to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Hubli Municipality on pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance per month. Persons having experience of Municipal Sanitation and knowing Canarese need only apply to the undersigned before the 8th proximo with their credentials. Preference will be given to a Mohamedan, a Christian or a Maratha. Raghavendrarao Subrao Byahatti, Chairman M. C. Hubli Municipality. Hubli, 15th October, 1917. 353

WANTED.—As early as possible for the Bikaneer State an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special experience in Electricity, telephones, pumping plant, motor engines, sanitary fittings and water supply. Training in technicalities and workshop essential. Applicant must have previous practical experience. Apply giving references which are essential and full particulars and stating clearly terms and pay required (without which no application will be considered) and with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to: PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER of COUNCIL, Bikaneer. 331.

WANTED—Marine Department, Port Blair, Andamans. A good MASTER CARPENTER able to build from designs Launches, Lighters, Sailing and other boats and repairing same. Should be able to take charge of Sail Loft and must be capable of preparing estimates for construction and repairs. Will have charge of about 200 convicts, also harbour buoys and coal. Pay Rs. 200 rising by increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. House and five servants free. Leave and pension under Civil Sevrice Regulations. Six months on probation before becoming permanent. Applicants must be European, Anglo-Indian or, Eurasian capable of reading and writing English. Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 351

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for the office of the Home Rule League. Must be competent Shorthand-Typist. Apply to the Joint HONORARY SECRETARIES, 251, Hornby Road. 364

WANTED—SALESMAN expert in all lines; preference will be given to those only who have worked in Coal Firms and with Coal Dealers. Write to Box No. 310 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with previous practical experience. The applicant should state the least salary expected and see the undersigned at their office with bonafide sample drawings. DESAI & BHUTA, Architects No. 1, Hammum Street, Fort. 218.

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running Oil Engines, Dynamos and maintaining batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, P.W.D., Ridge Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay. 300

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Times," Jame" at Rs. 4-12 a maund (28lbs.) Swadeshi Stores, Times Building. 362

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH-RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

ROLLER SKINS.—Special quotations for Best quality Roller Skins, Natural Color, size 26in.x22in. Rs. 47 dozen. 24in.x22in. Rs. 46 dozen. 24in.x20in. Rs. 44 dozen, 22in.x19in. Rs. 42 dozen. Order early from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpadi, Madras. 233

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Brogued Oxford Shoe Handsewn Stout soles, medium round Toes leather lines, sizes 6 to 10 in stock made from the raw hide to the finished shoe in our Tannery and Factory. Price Rs. 7-8 from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 234

FOR SALE.—The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are prepared to receive offers for the remains of a STEAM LAUNCH, the hull of which was destroyed by fire but the engine, etc. of which are intact. The launch lies at Walwhan and may be seen on application to RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Works, Lonavla. 293

FOR SALE—WATER HEATER 6' by 3½' English shaftings 22' by 6½' Averys and Williams scales. Rope pullevs of 2 to 6 grooved 24" by 7" to 48" by 13½" John Greenhaugh Willows. Gunmetalled Valve Boxes, for Bailing press, Distributing, Relieving, Starting, etc., for Engine pumps delivery suction, etc., slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 363

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY in big lots, size 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30 ft. by 100 to 150 lbs. pressur Boilers and Steam Engines. Complet Ginning and Press Factories, three bold Calendar Machines, Jiger, Donkeys, Chimneys, Single and Double roller Gins, Double Kapas Opener, etc. For particulars, write to ENGINEER & CO. Pydhonie Bombay. 296

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE SOLD.—Some shares of Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., and Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. Apply to PRAN L THACKER, Bhavnagar. 330.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

TO BE LET.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

TO LET.—Offers are invited for the letting of the premises now occupied by Messrs. Marcks & Company, Limited, a room on the upper floor, & a godown. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zenol Abedin Shirozi Trust, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 269

TO BE LET AT ANDHERI.—Marzbanabad Road a spacious storeyed bungalow "MOUNT PLEASANT" standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens, extensive compound and wells, commanding grand view on all sides, 5 minutes walk from station. Formerly in occupation of European tenants for over 4 years. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VIRJIVANDAS 5-7, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay. 304.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs 800 per mensem.

Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST before 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

The selected candidate will have to take up his appointment on 22nd JANUARY, 1918. 9624.

JEWELLERY FOR SALE,

TENDERS are invited for the purchase in one lot of the Jewellery mentioned below (comprising over seventeen thousand articles) being the property of Adolf Neuhauser, a hostile firm in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916:—

Armlets, Bangles, Belts, Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Charms, Cigarette cases, Earrings, Fob-chains, Kalgees, Kans, Links, Lockets, Neck chains, Necklaces, Pencils, Pendants, Purses, Rings, Scarf pins, Sweet boxes, Tie pins, Tie clips, Waistcoat buttons, Watch chains, Wristlets, Wrist watches, Writing sets, etc., (22, 18, 15, 14, 12 and 9 carat gold, platinum and silver, set with precious stones and pearls.)

Tenders should be submitted for the articles of jewellery only. The empty cases will be sold by arrangement separately. On application to the undersigned, at his office, particulars can be obtained and arrangements can be made for genuine intending purchasers to inspect the goods at the Bombay Safe Deposit in Forbes' Buildings, Home Street, Bombay, *SEALED TENDERS superscribed with the word "JEWELLERY"* will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on the 20th November, 1917 at the latest. A deposit of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand only) must accompany each tender. Tenders unaccompanied by this deposit will not be considered. The deposits received with the tenders unaccepted will be returned without interest as soon as the further deposit hereinafter provided has been paid by the person or persons whose tender has been accepted. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that while the description and quality of the goods are believed to be accurate the undersigned cannot take any responsibility therefor. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason. On the acceptance of the tender the person or persons whose tender has been accepted shall pay to the undersigned within four days of the date of the notice of acceptance, a sum (including the sum of Rs. 10,000 deposited with the tender) equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his or their tender and shall pay the balance and take delivery of the goods within twenty days of the date of the notice aforesaid. If the person or persons whose tender has been accepted and to whom notice of such acceptance has been given shall fail to pay the deposit within the prescribed time he or they shall forfeit to and for the benefit of the undersigned the sum deposited with the tender. If after paying the deposit equivalent to twenty-five per cent. he or they shall fail to pay the balance of seventy-five per cent. within the prescribed time all moneys paid by him or them shall be forfeited and it shall be lawful for the undersigned either to sue the purchaser or purchasers for the balance due with interest at 6 per cent. or to resell the goods at his or their risk who shall not be entitled to any benefit arising out of such resale but shall be liable for any deficiency in the balance with interest at 6 per cent. and all expenses connected with such resale. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned in the afternoon of 20th November, 1917 in the presence of those tenderers who may wish to attend at the opening. If in the opinion of the undersigned none of the tenders can be accepted, he may put the goods up to auction among the tenderers who may be present at the time in his absolute discretion.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1917. 306

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 368

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-5 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 369

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-10 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 370

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Crescent Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 371

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 372

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Pearl Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-25 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 373

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Premier Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917. 374

CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. VARJIVANDAS CHOONILAL and Co. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, shall be glad to receive enquiries in mill-stores, chemicals and other foreign goods, as they are in a position to offer their customers exceptional advantages in regard to prices, terms, etc. having secured many valuable connections both in India Japan and Continent. 40.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 (Rupees forty-five) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1917, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on 31st October, 1917, on production of their share certificates.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 31st instant, to Thursday, the 8th November, 1917 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th October, 1917. 366

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 27th instant, being Public Holidays, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 340

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Mohurrum) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1917. 365

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERENCE ORDINARY AND DEFERRED SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 18th October, 1917, it was resolved:—

(a) To pay a dividend on the Preference Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 8-7-0, nett per share, that is, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less Income-Tax, on the paid-up Capital to the holders whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 13th October, 1917.

(b) To pay a dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, that is, at 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax on the paid-up Capital to the holders, whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 13th October, 1917.

(c) To pay a dividend on the Deferred Shares for the period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 87-8-0, that is, at 291 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, on the paid-up Capital to the holders, whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 13th October, 1917.

2. Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders by Saturday, the 10th November, 1917, and the Dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after Monday, the 12th November, 1917, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

TATA, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Ld.
Bombay, 19th October, 1917. 367

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "Kasado Maru" having arrived, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th October, 1917.

FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION of eighteen carat ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY (Kollmar and Jourdan) mentioned below (comprising over two thousand articles) being the property of Adolf Neuhauser, a hostile firm in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, is to be sold by private treaty *in one lot*:—

Brooches, Charms, Bob-chairs, Lockets, Necklets, Pendants, Ribbon Fobs with pendants, Watch chains, etc.

Tenders should be submitted for the articles of jewellery only. The empty cases will be sold by arrangement separately. On application to the undersigned, at his office, particulars can be obtained and arrangements can be made for genuine intending purchasers to inspect the goods at the Bombay Safe Deposit in Forbe's Buildings, Home Street, Bombay. *Offers in sealed covers superscribed with the words "ROLLED GOLD"* will be received by the undersigned upto 20th November 1917 at the latest. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that while the description and quality of the goods are believed to be accurate, the undersigned cannot take any responsibility therefor. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any offer without assigning any reason. On the acceptance of the offer the person or persons whose offer has been accepted shall pay to the undersigned within four days of the date of the notice of acceptance a sum equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the offer and shall pay the balance and take delivery of the goods within ten days of the date of the notice aforesaid, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the goods will be resold at the expense and risk of the purchaser or purchasers, who shall not be entitled to any benefit arising out of such resale but shall be liable for any deficiency in the balance with interest at 6 per cent. and all expenses connected with such resale.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1917. 307

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAYEN BHASKER, BALARAM BHASKER and GANPATRAO BHASKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client, Mr. Govindji Premji. All persons having claims against or to the said properties, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel or otherwise called Gaiwadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3852 and Street No. 180, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 169 and New Survey No. 199 and containing by admeasurement 182, one hundred and eighty-two, square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the boundary line of the property and beyond that by a passage and property of Tricumdas Damoder, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described in the Schedule, on the North by the said Cavel Lane or Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel, otherwise called Gaiwadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3851 and Street No. 179 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 169 and New Survey No. 199 and containing by admeasurement 231 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a gully and beyond that the firstly described property in the said Schedule, on the West by the property of Thomas John Ferreira, on the North by the said Cavel Lane and on the South partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the second Kolbhat Lane.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1917.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

10, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the property and credits of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Karsondas Dayabhai, Jagjiwandas Karsondas and Bhugwandas Karsondas Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of February 1916, and made between Karsondas Dayabhai, Jugjiwandas Karsondas, and Bhugwandas Karsondas of the one part and Nagindas Vithaldas of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at First Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 66 (sixty-six) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5303 and Street No. 64 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kansara Narandas Lalji on or towards the West by the premises belonging to the estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said First Bhoiwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Administrator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 F. P. BALES WOOL.

On MONDAY the 29th day of October, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 361 Colaba Main Road at the Godown No. 11 of Colaba Land and Mill Co., by order of the office consigned.

A consignment of 104 Full Pressed Bales Wool Ex. S. S. "Panjim" originally shipped from Bagdad.

The bales will be on view 5 days from the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Valabhdas Tejpal at his Godown at Khoja Gully and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Himatlal Dayabhai.

25 Cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins each weighing 3lbs. and containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 Tablets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1917.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECEGOODS.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Yue Loong Hingkee and on account and risk of Mr. Abdoola Haji Mawjee the owner of the godown and warehouse above at 170 Samuel Street, where the goods were stored and were damaged by rain water.

No. 183—1 case 142 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, gauze, and flowered).

No. 186—1 case 213 silk paj, plain and assorted.

No. 188—1 case 156 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, flowered, satin, satin plain and cotton mixture).

No. 191—1 case 168 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain paj etc.)

No. 192—1 case 173 China silk pieces, (satin plain and flowered).

About 20 loose pieces (flowered gauze, plain paj, ghatput and satin flowered).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE EMPTY BEER HOGSHEADS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the Underwriters:—

204 Empty Beer Hogsheads slightly damaged. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beach Bungalow, Cadell Road, Mahim, near Jumbli Tank and next to Mrs. Patel's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinner sets, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washband tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, camera, dressing chest of drawers, sewing machine, wearing apparels, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, ice box, alluminium utensils, baba perambulator, one gents. Rudge-Whitworth bicycle, one lot of garden tubs and pots, garden tools one rubber-tyred Scotch dog-cart, with a blue roan country bred pony and harness, etc., etc., the property of Geo H. Jaffrey Esq., late of Messrs. Little and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN.

On Monday, the 29th instant, at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, ferns, begonias, roses, Chrysanthemums lilies, palms, maiden ferns, fernhouse, garden tools, etc., etc., the property of J. E. Needham, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Statue, Esplanade Road Fort:—

One lot of stacks of wood of roadside trees lying at Esplanade Road also some standing trees at Waudby and Mayo Roads.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANK STREET, FORT, AND BETWEEN THE ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji H. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the days and the time hereunder mentioned:—On TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1917. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward, No. 1292, Street Nos. 2, 10, 6, Bank Street and Marine Street, and under A. Ward, Ward Nos. 1289 (1 and 2). Street Nos. 2, 5, 6, Marine Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bank Street, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Ahmed, on or towards the North partly by the property of His Highness Awad bin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shumsher-ul-Mulk Bahadur and partly by the property of Tata and Co., and on or towards the South by the Marine Street.

On TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabous and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the Angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows, Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, OPP. BANK OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUCH AS DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND GOLDEN ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m., at their auction rooms Green Street opposite Bank of Bombay, by the order of Messrs. Natverlal Manilal & Co., who want to stop their business, very valuable jewellery such as rings set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, necklaces set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds and pearls, pearl bangles and raiofuls, pearl necklaces, imitation rings, golden bangles, chains, necklaces etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 22nd October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 13—15: 9—11: Case No. 189: 190: junction of Isajee Street and Bhaudari Street Madvi and Koliwada.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 CASES, ELECTRIC, DESK FANS, (BY ERCOLE MARELLE & CO.)

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, by order of the Insurance Office and on account of the concerned the following slightly damaged goods.

48 cases, black electric desk fans, Noto. D. C. 240/250 Volt and 6in. and 9 cases, Nembo, 12in. S. & F. Fans D. C. 240/250, volt, by Ercole Marelle & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The popular modern farce.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

Produced in October 1915, still running at the Criterian Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

"THE THIEF"

A woman loves her husband dearly but is oppressed with the fear that he may one day cease to care for her. So she steels from her friends so that she may buy pretty frocks and retain his esteem.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

The great spy Play.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The biggest draw Bombay has ever had. Already played to eight packed houses, and hundreds of requests for still more performances.

NOW RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

"BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"EAST LYNNE"

Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & Ans. 8. Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.

Booking at Rose & Co.

Wee days from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. Saturday till 6 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.

OWING TO THE EXTREME POPULARITY AND THE SMALL NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE.

"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night. To-night.

Sensational Italian Masterpiece

"NINETY DAYS"

OR

"THE LIMIT OF THE LAW"

6000 Feet. 5 Reels.

A fascinating romance of the sunny south interspersed with thrilliest of thrills, featuring the well-known acrobatic girl.

MISS MARY CORVIN

THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.

Coming. Coming.

The Sensation of the seas,

"ROYA[illegible]"

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Last Few Nights: Last Few Nights:

Monday 22nd.

The Popular Revue

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Tuesday 23rd

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON"

The B. M. C. Hit.

Wednesday 24th

"SHELL OUT"

Thursday 25th

The Ever Popular

"SCAMPS"

Friday 26th, Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th

Revival of the Famous Musical Farce

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

Sunday 28th.

HALF PRICE MATINEE.

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p. m.

Pathe's Great Sensational Serial

THE IRON CLAW

2 Episodes Weekly.

THE EMPIRE

Offers

A "CROOK" PLAY

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"THE HUNTING of the HAWK"

Starring

WILLIAM COURTNEY

The "KICK IN" Hero

Produced by the famous

GOLD ROOSTER STUDIOS

IN 5 GREAT ACTS.

"THE HUNTING of the HAWK"

is a story

WITH A "PUNCH"

PATHE'S GAZETTE

"TINY TIM" and his sister.

A refreshing little comedy.

MUTT AND JEFF
MUTT AND JEFF
MUTT AND JEFF

The Great Cartoon Comics in

"DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES"

THE EMPIRE

The Picture Theatre of Distinction

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

"THE ISLAND GOD FORGOT"
"ALIAS NEMESIS"

Being the 5th and 6th episodes of the tremendously successful serial.

"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"

Featuring

MRS. VERNON CASTLE,

The best known and best dressed woman in America.

A Great Preparedness serial which everyone should see.

"THE COPPER INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA"

Instructive Subject.

"PATHE GAZETTE"

Latest.

"NATIONAL GUARDS"

Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

"OUR DAY"

AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Ye ladies fair, and gentlemen,
Come rally round our Flag
And help with all your might and main
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Fair Fortune smiles upon the brave
And scorns the hesitating:
So pour your money in her lap.
Nor keep her long a-waiting.

For ONE RUPEE you take your chance
Of rings and jewell fine,
Of Motor Car, and carriages,
Of bullocks and milch kine.
Of paper money many reams:
But this you 'll please remember
Your Tickets must be purchased by
The sixth of next December.

Mid shot and shell our wounded fell.
And craven will ye lag?
'You 'll see them through' One way thereto:
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

A. Miller.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, are now ready, and can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer, Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. Ajmer.

No Ticket is valid unless a signature of one member of the Sub-Committee is stamped or written upon it.

Heaps of Prizes have already been received, a mortor Car, Horses, Pair of bullocks Buffaloes, Shot guns, Rifles, Hundreds of Cash Prizes, and many others too numerous to mention. Please send more to Mrs. Leslie Jones Maye College or W. S. Fraser Esquire Ajmer. Buy a ticket and see if you can win the Motor Car.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"

Startling two entirely fresh episodes of this bewitching, fair American.

1. The False Prophet.
2. The Stain of Chuckawalla,

Miss Barbara Brent surpasses herself in these two break-neck ventures and keeps the house on the *qui vive* every minute of the show.

Along with this

"LANKA A'FLAME!"

The grand Indian film.

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNY ROAD.)

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

PRESENTS THE

3rd REVUE SERIAL 3rd

THE BANG GIRLS IN A HAREM

THE BANG GIRLS IN A HAREM

SEE HOW

THE BANG GIRLS

are stranded on the coast of Morocco

THE DARING ESCAPE

from

THE SULTAN'S HAREM

on the NIGHT OF FESTIVITIES

SAVED!

BY THE BRITISH

LOOK AT:

THE LITTLE PURDAH GIRL
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE HAREM DANCE etc.,

THE SHOW THAT GOES WITH A SWING from START TO FINISH

THURSDAY NEXT OCT. 25TH

4TH OUR REVUE SERIAL 4TH

THE BANG GIRLS

TRIP THROUGH SUEZ

The most Thundering News to the Public

PROTEA! PROTEA!

PART 5

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

You can not afford to be Idle sitting at Home.

Be Active and do Something.

And the best thing for you to do is to

At Once Visit

NEW ALHAMBRA

Mind, this is a Rare Chance and a unique Opportunity.

Commencing from Saturday 20th October til Thursday 25th October.

There will be no Cinema show on Friday 26th Oct. being Mahomedan "Katal-ki-Rat" Thursday, being Dessara and Public Holiday Special Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Saturday and Sunday usual Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 2471.

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

Is a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

PIONEER ELECTRIC CO.
CHURCHGATE ST. Fort, BOMBAY.
LAMPS of All Makes. at Lowest Price

AN ORDER OF RELEASE FROM INTERNMENT

at home due to an attack of fever goes with every bottle of **Squibb's Ague Specific**, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other kinds of fever. "This medicine is used in our mill two years since and in one dose the fever is stopped wonderfully, This Medicine is effective in all kinds of fever, there is no doubt as to that," J. H. Thoothee, Manager, Hathising Mill, Ahmedabad. "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" J. E. Lee, Personal Asst. to Home Secy., Hyderabad, Deccan. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Justice M. H. W. Hayward, High Court, Bombay: Sold all over India. Beware of Imitations!

MADON SONS & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., [illegible]s. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.,

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

Mr. Montagu on Indian Affairs'

An exhaustive collection of all the speeches delivered by Mr. E. S. Montagu on Indian Affairs with an introduction by Dr. Sir S. Aiyar. 450 p.p. D. C. 16 mo.

Re. 1-8

SPECIAL EDITION CLOTH BOUND AND GILT Rs. 2

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita

This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita, who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply repay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mrs. J. C. Rose. F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others. 2nd Edition Just Published.

Re 1-8

Mrs. Annie Besant by B. C. Pal.

A Psychological study. 720 Pages Royal 32 mo. Cloth Bound.

Price Re. 1.

Surendranath Banerjee

An exhaustive collection of all the speeches of Babu Surendranath Banerjee delivered in England during his visit to attend the Imperial Press Conference. Mr. Banerjee deals in his speeches which embody the book, with the burning questions of the day such an Indian Loyalty, Self-Government, the Congress, the tyranny of the settled fact, the distempered official mind, the deportations, the bureaucracy, anarchism, the Reform Scheme and the Indian unrest.. 3rd Edition.

Price As. 8

The Indian Nation Builders.

NEW EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

This is the only Publication which gives the biographies and speches of thirty-six eminent Indians, with their portraits in three comprehensive volumes at such a cheap cost.

Vol. I. Vol. II. Vol. III.

Re. 1-8 Re. 1-8. Re. 1-8

Each volume contains the life and select speeches of 12 Eminent Indians with their portraits and is bound in cloth. The 3 Vols if purchased at a time will be given for

Rs. 4.

Speeches of Lord Hardinge.

The speches included in this volume (1913-16) are varied in character and they reveal the supreme genius of Lord Hardinge and his attitude towards Indian aspirations. The collection includes not merely official documents but a number of speeches covering nearly all topics of human interest. The name of Lord Hardinge is one to conjure with in the coming reconstruction of the Empire. The publishers hope that the utterances of such a practical man of affairs will be read by millions with deep interest and much profit.

600 pages Price Rs. 3

Sir Rabindranath Tagore

His Life, Personality and Genius by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., with a Foreword by Mr. J. C. Rollo, Price Rs. 3; Concession rate to students, Rs. 2-8, 540 pages, Cloth bound.

Mr. Ramaswami Sastri has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions an also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the following works of Tagore, viz., Gitanjali, Gardener, The Crescent Moon, Chitra, The King of the dark Chamber, The Post Office, Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir. Fiction, Sadhana, Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.

GANESH & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS,

Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,

5 Retired Magistrate.

G. W. Reynold's Novels.

BOLD TYPE EDITION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 volumes	10	0	0
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Robert Macaire in 2 vols. ...	1	0	0
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Mary Stuart in 2 vols	1	4	0

Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols. Rs. 5. Coral Island in 4 Vols. 1 Vol. ready. As. 12.

Postage extra.

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT,

MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 20th

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	22.80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 20th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	2,640,000
Egyptian Visible Supply..	175,000
East Indian " "	138,000
American " "	2,109,000
Other " "	63,000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales..	1,000
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	39,000
" " Forwarded	1,800
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	210,000
East Indian Afloat	31,000
Total Afloat	279,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	..
" Forwarded	50,000
" Imports	36,000
" Stock	303,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct 20th

U.G. Bengal Good	16.93
" " Fully Good	17.18
" " Fine	17.14
No. 1 Ocmra Good	18.65
" " Fully Good	18.80
" " Fine	19.05
Broach Good	20.19
" Fully Good	20.37
" Fine	20.65
Scinde Good	16.93
" Fully Good	17.18
" " Fine	17.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	17,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75.15 Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	84½

New York, Oct. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent..	..
Futures at New York Jan.	27.14 + 4
" " Mar.	26.90 Unchgd.
" " May	26.84 + 5
Spot Cotton at New York	28.65 Unchgd.
Fut " at New Orleans.. ..	27.36 +12
" ures at New Orleans Jan. ..	26.03 +13
" " Mar. ..	26.03 + 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½ Unchgd
Demand Bills	4.75.25 Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	93⅛ + ⅛

Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	698,000
" at Interior Ports	616,000

New York, Oct. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent..	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	26.93
" " Mar.	26.69
" " May	26.58
Spot Cotton at New York	28.65
" New Orleans.. ..	27.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	25.84
" Mar. ..	25.63
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅛
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	83½

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 19th:

Bar Silver Spot	42 5/8—2/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of buyers—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56¼ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½—¼
Government Securities 3 %	56 Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.51 + 2

London, Oct 20th

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex on London at Paris	Francs 27.51

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 19th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½ + ½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½ Unchgd.
5 % New	£95½

London, Oct. 20th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 19th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct.	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct Shipped paid	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Sept.-Oct. Shipped paid	590
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers ..	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper..	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal ..	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	18 9
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	21/9
There has been small Indian enquiry about six cnos below the prices:—	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Buyers..	2/8

London, Oct. 20th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Shipped	600
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct. Shipped ..	590

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£111½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	18/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	21/9

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Value ..	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

October 2.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 435, while on Association terms the early quotation was Rs. 438, but business was done during the morning at Rs. 435. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 429 for Good Broach and declined almost immediately to Rs. 427. Owing to free offerings and a poor demand in the bazaar the rate later on declined to Rs. 423 at which there was some buying, and the price improved to Rs. 425, the Association rate at that time bring Rs. 429. At Colaba a moderate business was done in a weak market and Good Broach closed irregular at Rs. 424 Exchange terms, after having touched Rs. 417.

Ready Cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M,

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	..	424
Fine Hinganghat Wardah ..	January	..	420
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	..	416
" Khamgaon Akola	"	..	388
" Khandesh	"	..	368
" Muthia	"	..	362
" Bengal	"	..	332
Fully Good Bengal	"	..	310

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M,

NEW CROP:

Broach good	April	..	425/4
Bengal fully good	January	..	312

RECEIPTS,

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 19th October :—

Cotton	422	bales.
Wheat	10,637	cwts.
Linseed	4,029	"
Cape, Kal or Mustardseed, etc. ..	148	"
Hingollyseed	219	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	350	"
Castorseed	5,721	"
Rice	3,314	"
Myrabolans	554	"
Cottonseed	727	"
Mowraseed	23	"
Gram	5,002	"
Jowar	513	"
Maize	76	"
Barley	2,311	"

Imports into Bombay of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hemp and Wool for week ending 6th October, 1917.

	Week.		1st Jan. to 6th Oct	
Hides and Skins	13,807	cwts	405,733	cwts.
Horns	14	"	12,591	"
Hemp and Aloe Fibre	218	"	243,174	"
Wool	2 319	"	200,056	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	340	320	Ready New
	332	305	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	317	297	Read. New
	330	310	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	370	350	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	390	370	1/25th Jan. 18
Amraoti (M.G.)	392	..	1/25th Jan 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	400	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	405	..	1/25th Jan 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	410	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	415	395	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	420 1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	..	415	Ready Old
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	460	Ready Old
Westerns (M.G.)	..	420	Ready Old
Westerns (H.G.)	..	410	Ready Old
Compta (M.G.)	..	470	Ready Old
Bhagalkote (M.G.)	..	413	Ready Old
	..	402	Ready Old

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 20th—4 p.m

	Bazaar Terms.	Ball Delivery.
Ready:	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	43 0 0	8 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	42 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	42 8 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 9 0	6 15 0
" Cawnpore ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
" Thin ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	44 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 75.25 ..	43 0 0	8 2 0
" Black	36 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50 ..	42 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts ..	37 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed ..	4 6 0	4 10 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 8 6	
Linseed May ..	7 15 6	

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and dull.
Bar Gold 26.
Sovereign 16-2.
Silver Ready ex-duty 96-8.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 96-10.

EXCHANGE,

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' Sight France Fr. 202½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 p.c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ p.c. small pieces 69.
3 p.c. small pieces 58.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 79.
5 p.c. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 5 p.c.
Bank of Madras 6 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but declined towards the close due to profit taking and speculative sales.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1865 to 1847/8, Fazulbhoys from 865 to 847/8, Madhavjees from 2500 to 2480, Nagpurs from 2645 to 2525, Simplex from 940 to 910, Davids from 600 to 585, Shapurji from 142/8 to 140.

Bombay United improved to 872/8, Bradbury to 565, Century to 392/8, Edward Sassoon to 220, Textile to 1220.

Colaba declined to 1355, Crescents to 263/12, Currimbhoys to 375, Finlays to 410, Indian Bleachings to 264/4, Indore Malwa to 385, Kohinoor to 972/8, Pearls to 570, and Swadeshis to 1830.

Tata Iron Ordinary were placed between 263/12 and 257/8, Tata Deferred between 1240 and 1220, New Deferred improved to 315 premium, Katni Ordinary were placed between 280 and 275, and Deferreds were steady at 1350.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 1120, and Bombay Burma to 1025.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

YARN.

	1917.	1916.
Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	16,787,300 lbs.	15,011,800 lbs.
Total since 1s Jan.	93,767,700 "	120 783,800 "
Do. 1st Aug.	16,737,300 "	15,011 800 "

1915.

Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	13 429,500 lbs.
Total since 1st Jan.	128,930,900 "
Do 1st Aug.	13,429,500 "

CLOTH.

	1917.	1916.
Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	469.083,000 yds,	424 317,100 yds:
Total since 1st Jan.	3,428,408,400 "	3,567,717,000 "
Do, 1st Aug.	469,083,000 "	424,317,100 "

1915.

Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	418,794,300 yds.
Total since 1st Jan.	3,248,717,000 "
Do. 1st Aug.	418,794,300 "

A Central News telegram from Copenhagen states that the washing up of a number of German sailors' bodies suggests that a warship has recently sunk in the Sound.

The Home Office advisory committee has rejected the appeal of painter De Laszlo against his internment.

HOME RULE

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For particulars apply to:—

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II.	Gitanjali
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IV.	The Crescent Moon.
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VII.	The Post Office.
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XII.	Conclusion
XIII.	Bibliography.

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10. Lala Lajpat Rai.	22. Raja Sir. T. Madhava Rao.	34. Rabindranath Tagore.
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TO-DAY.

Hindu: 21st Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 12th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 6th of Heshvan, 5678.

Prof. Ramdeoji's lecture on "The Need of National Education"—Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Co's. Co., at 9-30 in "The Million Dollar Girl" Iron Claw at 9-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "A Little Bit of Fluff."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MURZBAN.—Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E., late Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on 20th October, 1917, at the age of 78, at his residence, "Gulestan," Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	10 0	14 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ...	15 0	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 [illegible]
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Dehat Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 [illegible]
Poona Express	19 40	7 30
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Surbhera Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ...	7 40	21 20

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Oct 20.

Monday, 22nd—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, "A", "B", "C" and "D" Troops, Church Gate.
Tuesday, 23rd—6-15 a.m. Troop Drill "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.
7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "A" Troop
Wednesday, 24th—7 a.m. Musketry Class, Vol. Club, Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Hearson
7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "B" Troop
Thursday, 25th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Friday, 26th—7 a.m. Musketry Class Vol. Club.
Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Partridge
7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "D" Troop.
Saturday, 27th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

The competition for the Monsoon Shooting up will take place on the Colaba Range on Saturday, October 27th, at 4-30 p.m. The cup will be held by the winner for one year. The competition will be:—
5 shots at 200 yds. Snapshooting, No. 3 figure, 5 secs. exposure each shot.
5 shots 300 yds. Lying. Slow.
10 shots 300 yds. Rapid, one minute.
At the Judging Distance test on Friday morning the distances given by the following members were within 15 per cent. of the correct ranges:—
Tpr. Milne-Robertson 7.1 per cent
Sergt. Hearson 7.6 per cent.
Tpr. McCormack 8 per cent.
Sergt. Tilden 8.7 per cent.
Tpr. Hardy 9.2 per cent
Tpr. Darley 10 per cent.
Tpr. Chadwick 10.5 per cent.
Tpr. Adams 11.5 per cent.
Tpr. Washburn 13.7 per cent.
Tpr. Ridland 14.6 per cent.
Tpr. Rale 15 per cent.
Tpr. Sherwood 15 per cent.

E. G. PEARSON.
2nd.-Lieut. & Adjutant,
Bombay Light Horse.
POONA, Oct. 22.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY, I. D. F.

The following are Corps Orders, dated the 21st instant, by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw Milne Commanding.

PART I.

DUTIES FOR THE WEEK.

Orderly Officer:—2-Lieut. A. T. Arvall.
Order of Companies on duty with effect from 22/10/17:—1,5 & 2.
Company on duty will furnish 3 men for Launch Duty for one week.
Specialists Classes are not to be taken for this duty.
NOTE.—Reserves under 41 will be attached for drill purpose to the Companies referred to in the Special Notice regarding Reserves. All men in the Reserve Company should study this Notice carefully.

DRILLS.

COMPULSORY PARADES COMMENCING SUNDAY 21st October, 1917.

Musketry Classification.—Colaba Range—Commencing 7-30 a.m.
SUNDAY, October, 21st.—O C. No. 1 G.S.C. will detail same groups of 20 men as last Sunday to report themselves at the following hours 7-15 a.m., & 9-30 a.m.. on range.
O. C. No. 5 Mobile Battery will detail groups of 20 men to attend at Colaba Range at the following hours at 8-30 a.m., & 11-30 a.m.
O. C. E. E. Coy., will detail 20 men to attend at Colaba Range at 10-30 a.m.
Supervisors:—7-15 a.m., to 10 a.m., 2-Lieut. Wilkinson, C.S.M., Kennedy, Sergt. Stubs and Br. Ward. 10 a.m., to 12-30 p.m., Lieut. Arnall. C.S.M., Engleken, Sergt. Smith and Corpl. Cassidy.
Range.—3 & 400 yards only. The men detailed should be definitely warned that these parades are compulsory.
MONDAY, October 22nd.—No. 1 & 5 Coys., Men who have not fired their Course. Headquarters with rifles.
No. 2 Coy., 7-15 a.m., Headquarters with rifles.
E. E. Coy., 6-45 p.m., Arsenal.
Reserves (A & B Sub-Section) Postponed Preliminary Training. 7-15 a.m. Mahaluxmi Battery.
Recruits. 7-15 a.m. Headquarters. Rifle Exercises.
Cadets. 7-15 a.m. Headquarters. Bugle Practice (Cpl. Cassidy.)
TUESDAY, October 23rd.—No. 1 Coy., 7-15 a.m. Colaba Forts (including specialists) (Colaba South) D.R.P. (Br. Flynn.)
No. 2 Coy. 7-15 a.m., Same as Monday.
No. 5 Coy. 7-15 a.m. 15pr. Gun Drill.
Recruits. 6-15 p.m. Same as Monday.
Cadets. 7-15 a.m. Same as Monday.
WEDNESDAY, October 24th.—No. 1 Coy 7-15 a.m. Same as Tue day.
No. 2 Coy. 7-15 a.m. Same as Tuesday.
No. 5 Mobile Battery. Same as Tuesday.
E. E. Coy. 7-15 a.m. Headquarters. Rifle Exercises. 6-45 p.m. Arsenal—Lecture.
Reserve Coy. (A & B Sub-Section) Postponed Preliminary Training. 7-15 a.m. Mahaluxmi Battery.
Recruits. 7-15 a.m. Same as Monday.
Cadets. 7-15 a.m. Same as Monday.
FRIDAY, October 25th.—No. 1 Coy. 7-15 a.m., Same as Tuesday for those who have fired their Musketry Classification.
No. 2 Coy. 7-15 a.m. Musketry at Colaba.
No. 5 Mobile Battery. 7-15 a.m. Same as Tuesday for those who have fired their Musketry Classification.
E. E. Coy. 7-15 a.m. Headquarters. Rifle Exercises for those who have fired their Musketry Classification.
Reserve Coy. 7-15 a.m. Colaba Musketry.
Recruits. 7-15 a.m. Colaba Musketry.
Cadets. 7-15 a.m. Colaba Musketry.
NOTE.—All men who have not fired their Course must parade at 7-15 a.m. at Colaba.
SATURDAY, October 26th.—Musketry Classification for all who fired on Friday same time and place.
Signallers.—Parade 7-15 a.m. Monday at Oval and such other parades as ordered by their Instructor.
INSTRUCTORS.—No. 5 Mobile Battery. Sergt. Petch. Recruits Br. Hall. No. 2 G.S.C. Cpls. Smith & Stubb. Reserve Coy. C.S.M. Davey. No. 1 G.S.C. Cpl. Cassidy Br. Ward.
BAND.—Compulsory Parades:—7 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Headquarters.
SPECIALISTS.—O. C. Companies will submit to the Adjutant by Friday a Nominal Roll of all their specialists for record in this office.
ORDERS.—The following extract from Indian Defence Force Regulations is published for information.
93 A soldier of the Indian Defence Force is strictly forbidden:—
(a) to carry any rounds of ball ammunition to a place of parade or instruction.
(b) to take any Government ammunition (whether obtained on payment or not) away from a rifle range or place of instruction.

P. H. RETALLACK.
Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

POONA RIFLES.

994. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—
Monday 22nd—"B" Coy Parts I and II.
Tuesday 23rd—"B" Coy. Parts I and II.
Wednesday 24th—"B" Coy. Repetition Part I.
Friday 26th—"B" Coy. Repetition Part I.
Saturday 27th—"B" Coy. Repetition Part I.
995. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 23rd and Tuesday 30th October 1917 for firing of matches 1, 2 and 3. Time 7-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. each day.
996. Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sunday.
997. Orders.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Exercise will be held from 16th to 23rd December 1917. All Actives and Local Active members will be required to attend and should make arrangements with Employers and Heads of Departments for leave etc. Reserves will be allowed to attend voluntarily..
998. Extract.—Copy of a letter No. 51604/1 (A. G. 2) dated 8-10-1917 from the Adjutant General in India, to the President, Anglo-Indian Empire League Jhansi, and the Honorary, Anglo-Indian Association of India, Allahabad.
I am directed to say that the General Officer Commanding Force "D" has reported favourably on the servicess rendered by Anglo-Indian Units employed in Mesopotamia and has stated that he would be glad to have more of them, if available.
2. In these circumstances, I am to request that you will use every endeavour to accelerate recruitment of Anglo-Indians with a view, if possible, to the formation of new Units. There is no objection to members of the Indian Defence Force (if eligible) joining the Anglo-Indian Force and all Recruiting Agents should be instructed to approach such members with a view to their enlistment.
Members of the Corps desirous of joining this Force are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant.
999. Musketry.—Lewis Gun Class. The following extract from the Brigade orders dated 19-10-1917 is republished for information:—
1137. Divisional order 1652 of 1917 is republished for information. The undermentioned officers and N. C. O.'s qualified in Musketry and as stated against their names, at the 6th Musketry course held at Pachmarhi 1917.
423. Sergeant H. Hopwood Poona Rifles (I.D.F) Qualified.
Part II.
1000. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—
No. 29 Pte. D. C. Daruwalla "A" Coy. from 22-10-17 to 16-11-17.
No. 45 Pte. S. R. Ghandi "A" from 22-10-17 to 16-11-17.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office to-day.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of this Club a public lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye on "Proportional Representation." on Wednesday, the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

A LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan a meeting will be held in Shri Krishna Lodge, Seth Morarji Gokuldas hall to-night at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when Prof. Ramdeoji of Gurukul University, will deliver a lecture on "The Need of National Education." The meeting is open to the public.

His Highness the Chief of Bhor has generously contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the permanent funds of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandalis New Poona College.

ALL INDIA MUSLEM LEAGUE.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING NEXT MONTH.

An extraordinary meeting of the All-India Moslem League will be held at Lucknow Rifah-i-am Hall on the 15th November 1917, at 11-30 a.m., to consider the question of representation, both as regards its subject-matter and method to be submitted on behalf of the League to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India Members are earnestly requested to attend the meeting. All proposals desired to be placed before the meeting should reach the Secretary not later than the 10th of November.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay National Union held at Girgaon the following among other resolutions was passed:—

Resolved that this meeting of the members of the Bombay National Union requests the Government to proclaim a general amnesty for all the political prisoners and thus show a clemency which will tend to create a greater glory for the Government and also serve to introduce a complete goodwill between the people and the Government.

SPECIAL SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

At a meeting of the Reception Committee, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Mathradas Ramchand, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, was unanimously elected President of the Conference.

About 75 persons having joined the Reception Committee and many more being expected to do the same, an Executive Committee was also appointed for the expeditious disposal of business. It was decided that the meetings of the Special Conference be held at the Holmstead Hall and that they should be open to Members of the Reception Committee and delegates only. The Press will, of course, be invited as usual.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

DAMAGES FOR SHOOTING DOGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, October 20.

Mr. N. S. Thirumala Iyengar, District Judge of Bangalore, has disposed of a suit filed by Mr. R. E. Bury of Mysore State Railways against Lieut. H. G. Russell claiming Rs. 250 as damages for alleged wrongful act of the defendant in killing two fox-terrier dogs belonging to the plaintiff. Briefly in this suit it was alleged that on the night of the 30th May last the dogs strayed into the compound of the defendant and disturbed him during his study and taking them for pie dogs he shot them. A criminal complaint was lodged against the defendant, who on his own plea was convicted by the District Magistrate for the offence of mischief and fined Rs. 30. The amount was paid as compensation to the plaintiff. The plaintiff then instituted the present suit for Rs. 250 as damages. The defendant's plea was justification of the act, contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff and put the latter to proof as regards damages.

The District Judge passed a decree of Rs. 200 for the plaintiff as damages and ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 170, Rs. 30 having been paid as compensation in the criminal trial. Dealing with the issue of justification, the District Judge remarked that occasional growling of dogs might be intolerable discomfort to a person delicate or fastidious but he could scarcely be justified if for the purpose of concentrating his wandering thoughts or for maintaining his dainty modes of living in the midst of neighbours, he were to shoot down domesticated animals that strayed into his grounds and disturbed the tranquility of life by their noise. The judge added that no man is justified in abating petty nuisance of this kind with danger to life or limb.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 20.

The following rewards for distinguished service in the field within the Indian Empire including Aden, also south and south-east Persia, were notified in the London Gazette of the 17th October:—

C. B.—Brigadier Generals W. C. Walton and R. E. H. Dyer.

C. M. G.—Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Dale, Major (Temporary Lieut.-Col.) C. H. B. Lees.

C. I. E.—Major L. C. Wagstaff, Captain C. P. Paige.

D. S. O.—Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell, Major (Temporary Lieut.-Col.) F. F. Hunter, Majors E. L. Popham, R. S. Rothwell, G. L. Farran, M. Saunders, Captain J. Callum.

M. C.—Captains I. Mack Anderson, A. D. Bennett, L. E. Lang, Lieut. K. J. T. Ridge.

R. R. C.(1st Class).—Senior Nursing Sister Miss Mabel Anna Straughill Brevet. Lieut.-Colonel Major (Temporary Lieut.-Colonel) E. C. Alexander, Major V. E. Goyer, Brevet Major Captain C. H. G. H. Harvey, B. T. Kelly.

HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

SESSION AT BROACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Oct. 20.

The sessions of the second Humanitarian Conference commenced this afternoon in the pandal of the Second Gujarat Educational Conference. There was a very large attendance of delegates and visitors from different parts of India. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and guests and in the course of his speech said it was wrong to take the lives of poor animals in the name of religion and also for food, sports, fashions and such other practices. He dwelt upon the unnecessary cruelty perpetrated upon harmless animals in the name of religion in temples and private places. He hoped that Humanitarian Leagues would grow up in every direction of the country to carry the message of mercy to every homestead in India.

The President, Prof. A. B Dhruva of Ahmedabad, then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he characterized the Humanitarian movement as essentially "Swadeshi". He strongly believed that the question before them was a moral one, which he would not hand over to the physician and economist. He then traced the history of the question in its two-fold aspect of abstention from animal food and animal sacrifice from the times of the Rig Veda downwards. He showed that the practice of the ancients in regard to this subject was not uniform. The diversity of opinion amongst the Sastras arising from the vastness of India, and simultaneous existence of different degrees of civilization in various parts of the country, the necessity of laying down the law for non-Aryans as well as Aryans, etc. There were four streams of thought which made for the Dharma of Ahimsa:—The teaching of the Upanishads, that of the Bhagavata schools, the daily religious practice of the higher classes known as "Bhuta-yajna" accompanied by the precept of the five restraits "Panch Yajna" and lastly the teachings of Mahavira and Gautama. In conclusion, he made some practical suggestions regarding the internal management of the Pinjrapoles, the working of the Cruelty to Animals Act, etc. He advised the managers of Pinjarapoles to conduct them on modern principles, making full use of the modern veterinary service and such help as Government may be able to give.

OUTCRY OF TORY JOURNALISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 20.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent telegraphs:—

London, October 16.—In the "Spectator" a correspondent attacks the editorial tribute to "Justice." The editor of the "Spectator" replies that the correspondent cannot have read many Indian newspapers if he thinks "Justice" stands alone. There is a very widespread fear that in overriding the authority of the Madras Government the mistake made when Sir Bampfylde Fuller's advice regarding, the partition of Bengal was disregarded has been repeated. The "Spectator" adds "Lord Pentland is a sincere liberal and has not acted hastily in interning Mrs. Besant. Sir Bampfylde Fuller was vindicated in the end. We hope Lord Pentland will have the same experience, although Mr. Montagu's friends are widely circulating the statement that he is not responsible for or merely suggested the release—an attitude which he is likely to take in the House of Commons. The feeling is that the step was taken in response to his believed sympathies."

The "Globe" asserts that Mr. Montagu acted on the advice of Lord Chalmsford but no less regrets the liberation and regards the storm of criticism in India as natural. If, however, he merely acquiesced in and not instigated the blunder, he should be spared the economiums of the disaffected.

The "Outlook" asks whether Mr. Montagu has a free hand or are those with long first-hand experience of India exercising any control over his experimental pranks.

"Truth" says that public opinion as a whole profoundly regrets Lord Chelmsford's action.

The "World" suggests that the keynote of the situation is weakness, indecisiveness, and irresoluteness of the Viceroy himself.

VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

During his forthcoming autumn tour H. E. the Viceroy will visit Quetta and Karachi. Whilst at Quetta the Viceroy will hold a Durbar at the Sandeman Memorial Hall and receive visits from his Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela. His Excellency will be present at field firing and will visit the Cadet College and other military institutions. Their Excellencies will visit the station and family hospitals and her Excellency will open the Dufferin Hospital.

During His Excellency's visit to Karachi the Viceroy will receive visits from his Highness the Mir of Khairpur and their Highnesses the Mirs of Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas. His Excellency will visit the various military camps and war hospitals and inspect the harbour.

The Punjab Provincial Conference will meet on the 26th and 27th October.

Mr. Broadway who will shortly take his seat on the Punjab Chief Court bench will probably deal with the Peoples Bank, Amritsar Bank and a few other liquidations, the rest remaining under the charge of Mr. Ellis, District Judge, Lahore, as before.

DEATH OF SIR. PARDEY LUKIS.

A DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who has been ailing for some time died of heart failure yesterday afternoon. Since the war broke out, Sir Pardey had a strenuous time with his official duties as well as those connected with the St. John and Red Cross. He has had two extensions of service beyond his normal term of office, and his death is a great loss to the country as well as to the service of which he was such a distinguished head, and whose services were warmly acknowledged by the Royal Commission on Mesopotamia. His death has cast a gloom over the station and the greatest sympathy is felt for Lady Lukis and his sons and daughters. His funeral will take place this evening.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ARMY VETERAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, October 20.

A veteran of the old Abyssinian and Burmese Wars of 1866 and 1887 has passed away in Poona in the person of Khan Saheb Subedar Sheik Abdul Kabi of 125th Napiers Rifles. The deceased was 75 years of age, 32 years of which he spent in military employ, after retirement joining the police, with whom he served another ten years. He was made a Khan Saheb in 1897 for his skill in capturing the Berad gang of Belgaum and was employed as superintendent to the Turkish prisoners of war in Wanowrie and Ghorpuri hospitals at the time of his death.

ALARMS IN CALCUTTA.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

The Commissioner of Police has issued a communique stating distorted reports of alleged riots that have been circulated in the town by irresponsible people have been causing alarm. So far nothing has happened except one or two petty instances of hooliganism.

A deputation of Hindus and Mahomedans waited on the Police Commissioner and discussed police arrangements during Mohurrum and Dusserah. A strong police force is posted at entrances to the town to prevent the rush of mill-hands and other precautionary measures were taken in parts of the town inhabited by the lower class people.

About 15,000 mill-hands at Caledonian Jute mills at Budgebudge are reported to have been on strike since Monday last. The Mahomedans state that they are prepared to resume work if all the Hindus are dismissed and the Hindus similarly are also prepared to resume work if the Mahomedans are excluded from the mills. As the Mahomedans number approximately 10,000 and the Hindus half that number, the latter have gone to their respective homes while the Mahomedans collect every morning at the mill gates where they remain all day. They are said to be very disorderly. A large number of armed constables of the Bengal Police are at present on duty near the mills.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 20.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote under date the 14th September:—

The Holy Carpet was handed over to its escort this week with much pomp and ceremony in the presence of the Prime Minister, who again represented H. H. the Sultan. The caravan with the pilgrimage left Suez on Tuesday for Jeddah whence it will proceed overland to Mecca under the control of Sherif Hussein, King of the Hedjaz. It is not expected that the pilgrimage will be as large as usual this year owing to the difficulty of securing adequate transport by water. The Egyptian contingent at any rate is much smaller.

A medical mission composed of two British and two Egyptian doctors with necessary attendants has been sent by the Egyptian Government to superintend the sanitary arrangements and co-operate with the Sherefian authorities at Jeddah. The mission will also examine the quarantine station on the Kamran Island, where the Indian and other pilgrims from the east will as usual stop on their way.

The Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, M. S. M. Railway, states:—Breach occurred to-day (Oct. 20) at miles 77/20 and 78/5 near Birar station on Poona-Bangalore section, necessitating transhipment of mails and passengers. No injury happened to passengers or stock. If rain keeps off the breach may probably be repaired in about 24 hours.

"OUR DAY".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 20.

The following honorary officers are announced in connection with local "Our Day" celebrations:—

Patrons:—His Highness the Nizam, G.C.S.I., and the Hon. the Resident Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Vice-Patrons:—Brigadier-General F. N. B. Commeline, G.O.C., Secunderabad, and Brigadier-General F. A. Smith, G.O.C., Infantry Brigade.

President:—Mrs. Stuart Fraser.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. C. R. Palairet.

POSTMANS STRIKE AND AFTER.

MEN'S DISSATISFACTION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SUNDAY NIGHT.

The public have not yet heard the last of the Postmen's strike in Bombay or of the removal of the causes of discontent among the men. The strike, as is known was terminated on the assurances and promises given to the men both by their attorneys and the authorities. But the men now complain that these undertakings have not been kept and that they have been in a very different spirit from what they expected.

There is no doubt that the men resumed their duties on the assurance of their solicitor that he had assured himself fully that their demands would be fully met. After two days and after Sir William Maxwell had left for Simla amidst the blessings of men, who were innocent of what he had left behind in store for them, an order was promulgated, bearing a distinctly different impress from the original order to which I referred at the time. This order does indeed go some way to meet the men's claims; but unfortunately it is of a nature tending to create a split among the men by throwing a bone of contention among them. All are not given promotions according to the grade of their pay at the time; but by an elaborate system, it is made to appear as if the authorities were indeed so overcome with generosity that they had left nothing to be desired. That is the burden of the song which Sir William Maxwell began to sing after he had been in Simla for some days.

I do not wish to burden my subject with repeating here the terms of his last communiqué. It will suffice to point out that the attitude he took up therein was practically the reverse of the attitude of sweet reasonableness and amiability of disposition he displayed until the Northern Express steamed off from Colaba on the 10th October 1917 and the communiqué winds up by holding out threats of severe action against the men if they attempted a strike again.

The publication of the order led to some communications between Mr. Ginwala and Mr. Murtrie. It must have come upon the former as a bolt from the blue; he was greatly disappointed at the outcome and made representations to Mr. Murtrie both directly and through Sir Dinshah Wacha. Sir Dinshah sent a letter to Sir William Maxwell and Mr. Murtrie too went off to Simla, promising to speak to Sir William on the subject.

The men were discontented and were about to consider the situation but at the request of Mr. Ginwala, they deferred the matter pending further communications from Mr. Murtrie. In the meanwhile, the public, who had just breathed a sigh of relief became apprehensive of further trouble and many reasoned with the men urging them to accept the situation for the time being and continue to make further representations to the authorities for relief on the unsatisfactory points. It is the appeal of the public and certainly not the rattling of the sabre which Mr. Pilkington after a private conference at the Police Commissioner's Office, held out, that saved us from the calamities of another strike.

All the same, it is significant of the disregard of all considerations of public money that the authorities recalled all the outside contingents just as they had reached their homes and retained them here at considerable expense. The legal advisers of Government were consulted regarding the possibility of successfully prosecuting the men in the courts.

The postmen have not hitherto drawn their pay for September, and in spite of various kinds of pressure, they have declined to draw it unless they are granted full pay. The overseers were sent for and the strongest pressure accompanied by threats was used to persuade them to receive their pay. But neither pressure nor fear of being harshly dealt with has yet had any effect. Before resuming work the men were given to understand that they would not be made to suffer pecuniary loss for going on strike. This condition has not been satisfied, and representations from leading men like Sir Dinshah Wacha have been ignored. I was given to understand the other day that Sir Dinshah Wacha had not even received a formal reply from Sir William Maxwell.

CHAMPARAN ENQUIRY,

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Mr. W. S. Irwin, manager of a Motihari concern, writes a long letter about the Champaran Enquiry, the report of which is now complete and forwarded to Government. Mr. Irwin says that at the request of Mr. Sly, Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, he and two other planter members agreed to make some concessions as regards Sarabeshi rent, but there was no undertaking as regards the other form of rent called *Tawan*. Mr. Irwin is now surprised to hear from a letter of Mr. Reid that the Committee had made the following recommendations:—(1) Indigo system to be altered and all labour to be paid for at market rates; (2) special legislation to be introduced to make settlement records as regards Sarabeshi final and (3) 25 per cent. of *Tawan* also to be refunded.

ALLEGED FOMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED IN CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.

Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

The trial is proceeding of Gustav Jacobsen and three others charged with fomenting rebellion in India from the United States. A witness for the prosecution declared that a wholesale murder of British officials engaged in repressing revolutionary activities in India had been planned.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A satisfactory compromise having been arrived at, I have withdrawn my letters of resignation and have resumed the Editorship of "The Bombay Chronicle." In making this announcement it is right to add that I regret if anything I have written has caused pain or annoyance to the Directors collectively or individually.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, October 22, 1917.

A WAR PROBLEM.

The patience of the British Government in its dealings with neutrals has been exemplary in its forbearance. It cannot but be a matter of satisfaction that the Allies have at last resolved drastically to prevent the extensive smuggling into Germany. Neutrals have a perfect right to supply whichever of the belligerents they wish with their own products, but when private individuals were known to be deliberately and systematically supplying the enemy with the goods received from belligerent countries under solemn guarantee that they would be used only in their own country, it was time that more stringent methods were adopted. Before the advent of America into active participation in the war, the problem was more complicated, for the neutrals bordering on Germany were in receipt of large quantities of American produce which speedily found its way to the enemy country. To a considerable extent the blockade was ineffective, and recently facts have been made public which make it clear that Germany has been receiving a regular supply of war necessities through these countries. Now America sees the difficulty of the problem, and it is with her approval that the British Government announce further measures whereby the blockade will be made more effective. The dangers of small nations in close proximity to Germany are not to be made light of, and every allowance must be made for the failure of these countries to throw their weight in the right scale. But it remains for those who have taken up this burden not to rest till every means, within the bounds of legitimacy, has been taken to prevent such countries from profiting unjustly from the difficulties of those engaged in the struggle. We cannot altogether get rid of the suspicion that some of these neutrals, specially Sweden, have made no adequate effort to uphold their guarantees, and have winked at the smuggling carried on by private traders. From time to time large fines have been imposed, but the business has proved too profitable to be really effected by these. The methods followed have been highly ingenious, and without the assistance of neutral officials they could not have been successful.

With the growing scarcity in Germany and the prevailing high prices, the temptation to evade the laws will be greatly increased. Then, too, the neutral countries themselves are beginning to feel the difficulty of supplying their own needs, and the list of goods prohibited from export is getting longer. The temptation to smuggle will be increased, but the desire of the Governmen to detect these breaches of the law will likewise be keener. It is said that the number of Custom officials employed is three times that before the war, but all the evidence goes to show that the amount of smuggling is actually increasing. This may be due to the ingenuity of the devices resorted to, but in view of the record of a country such as Sweden, one cannot get away from the suspicion that there is some official co-operation. The Germans need the goods so much that they are prepared not only to pay high prices but they are ready to pay the high fines exacted when a case is proved against the smugglers. The more responsible firms have given their word to the Allies that goods received by them do not leave the country, and while it is probable that the majority of these are trying to act loyally by that agreement, the whole plan is upset and nullified by the petty traders who are acting as agents of the Germans. A large part of the smuggling into Germany is done by means of merely falsely describring contents of cases, bales, and parcels. Some interesting revelations have been made. In a cheap machine certain stationary parts, supposed to be made of iron painted black, were discovered to be copper. The Customs authorities at Stockholm discovered that leather, export of which is forbidden, was going to Germany in the guise of "artificial leather." A merchant exported to Budapest cases of real leather boot-soles. On both sides of the soles was pasted paper resembling artificial leather, while the edges were painted. German firms in Copenhagen have been caught exporting rubber in large quantities—as much as thirty tons in one consignment—in the shape of "tinned fish." The rubber was made up in small parcels and sealed in fish tins. Though the merchant was fined £25,000 for this offence, it is not likely seriously to deter merchants from the risks. The parcel post is used greatly for smuggling, and the experiences of the Allies in examining parcels have shown how serious this method of smuggling is. There is scarcely likely to be the same scrutiny in neutral countries. In Sweden large quantities of bronze were made into Hindenburg statuettes, and 20,000 were despatched to Germany. Special decisions were given against the export of "used copper plates," manufactured *ad hoc*, and of "sand" and "sawdust" the value of which for Germany was that they were enclosed in new jute sacks. Into this class of evasion comes the export of paper impregnated with rubber and of tinned fish which consists mainly of oil. The smuggling from Denmark goes on chiefly across the land frontier, and to a considerable extent by railways. This smuggling could not be carried on as it is, without the connivance of the railway officials, and there is strong proof that many have been implicated. One case may be quoted. A small town on the railway used to be engaged in exporting seaweed, but finding that tin was a more profitable business, on the outbreak of war, they placed vast stores of tin under heaps of seaweed in the sheds. This was discovered by the smugglers' recklessness in showing lights in the sheds at night, which resulted in several officials being fined. The police found in several places in the vicinity large quantities of stores of tin, cocoa, and rubber, all destined for Germany.

Though there is no doubt many officials have connived at the system of smuggling, it is only fair to remember that the neutral Governments have greatly increased the penalties for this illegal smuggling. This may not be due to any desire to help the Allies, but rather to a fear of shortage in their own countries. One culprit in Denmark was fined £27,000 for re-exporting a cargo of American grain. One in Copenhagen was fined 244,500 crowns, and three of the middlemen with whom he worked were fined respectively, 81,000, 25,000, and 4,800 crowns. With increased fines something may be done to deter these offenders, but so long as there are men in Germany who need the goods obtainable only from the neutrals, there will be ingenious methods adopted for obtaining them. The Allies have the remedy in their hands, and while they have no desire to make the neutrals suffer any unnecessary hardships, they are bound to take measures to protect themselves against efforts made to nullify the effects of the blockade. Food is not the only necessity of Germany, and the limiting of her supplies of the thousand things necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, will be a great factor in bringing the war to a conclusion.

A DEPLORABLE BLUNDER.

We have had occasion more than once to refer to the vagaries of the Education Department of this Presidency. But we must confess we have seldom come across a more deplorable instance of official indifference to the vital interests, the cherished sentiments and the oft-expressed wishes of an important section of the public than is shown by the decision to abolish Urdu as a compulsory medium of instruction in the primary schools for Mahomedans. The decision is the more deplorable in that it constitutes the final word of the Government on the report of a Committee appointed by themselves "to consider and report what special measures should be taken for the promotion among the Mahomedan community of the Presidency proper of the different branches and grades of education" in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India who were anxious that "all reasonable facilities should be provided for the education of this backward community." So that one of the important *facilities* which the Government of Bombay, in their wisdom, have now offered to "this backward community" for the *promotion of education* is to prevent its children from learning a language which the community regards as an essential factor in the preservation of its solidarity, apart altogether from the fact that it is the only language at present through the medium of which complete religious instruction can be imparted to Moslem children.

It is noteworthy that, while the report of the Committee was submitted in August, 1914, the Government of Bombay took three years to pass orders on it. The most important recommendation of the Committee was that the experiment already initiated by Government of having all teaching in Mahomedan schools given through the medium of Urdu, the vernacular of the district being also taught to those who wished to study it, should apply to the whole Presidency, the different standards being started simultaneously. All the Mahomedan members of the Committee, one of whom was an official, supported this recommendation while the late Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, was not hostile to it. He merely said that "until experience has shown that the Mahomedans are really coming forward in large numbers to study in Urdu, I am not prepared to recommend the whole of the machinery suggested in this report for the encouragement and supervision of Urdu teaching." On the other hand, he was emphatically of opinion that the experiment initiated by the Government in 1913 still remained to be tried, for he recognised that as the Urdu standards framed covered a course of eight years "a considerable period will be necessary for the full trial of the experiment." In the face of the unanimous opinion of the Mahomedan members of the Committee and of the considered judgment of the late Director of Public Instruction in favour of the continuance of the experiment, the Government of Bombay have thought fit to thwart a wide-spread and vigorous movement for the spread of Urdu among Mahomedans all over the country. They have decided that "the local vernacular should be restored to its old position as the medium of instruction in the primary schools for Mahomedans, except in those cases where there is unimpeachable evidence to show that the children attending the school habitually speak Urdu at home and cannot understand the local vernacular sufficiently well to be taught in and through that medium." Such an extraordinary policy must, under the circumstances, have been dictated by considerations other than rational and we have no desire to give any importance to the sophistries indulged in by those responsible for the drafting of the Resolution. As a sample of these, however, we may mention the dictum of Mr. Lory, Educational Inspector, the only really dissenting member of the Committee,—a dictum that has formed the basis of the Government's new policy. "For the reason that, with rare exceptions, Urdu is not the vernacular of Mahomedans in this Presidency, and that it is not to the material interest of the Mahomedan community to adopt Urdu as its vernacular," says this Inspector, "I am opposed to Urdu being made the medium of instruction for Mahomedans in primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools." Apart from the views of the other Mahomedan members of the Committee, it is important to set against this dictum, the emphatic statement of Mr. Shamsuddin Kadri, a high and trusted official as well as one of the members of the Committee. "From my experience as an Educational as well as a Revenue officer for a number of years and from my close contact with the Mahomedans of all grades, I can say that there is a keen desire amongst Mahomedans to learn Urdu and have more Urdu schools." The gratuitous plea of Mr. Lory that it is not to the material interest of the Mahomedan Committee to adopt Urdu as their vernacular,—a plea endorsed by the Government of Bombay,—lays itself open to the retort that the community itself is the best judge of its interests,—material as well as intellectual and moral,—and that, when all is said, a community no less than an individual does not live on bread alone.

This leads us to point out the essential danger of the new policy. Do the Government of Bombay wish to arrogate to themselves the right which British statesmen have never claimed,—namely, to prevent a community from adopting as its vernacular whatever language it chooses, much less a language the adoption of which is necessitated by all the higher considerations of religion, literature and communal solidarity? The point is well emphasised by the "Indian Social Reformer":

> Our fundamental objection is this; that the parents know much better than any Government,—whose personnel and policy are constantly changing,—what is good for their children from every point of view. Now, this question of Urdu is a vital one for Mahomedans *and more particularly in places where they form a small minority.* It is their salvation, it is their way to the warm water of life from out the frozen mass of Hindu castes by which they are surrounded. They cannot assimilate with the Hindus with whom they are racially and nationally one, because of the caste system. If they are not to die out as a people their only resource is to put themselves in contact, by means mainly of the Urdu language, with the head-waters of Islamic communion in Upper India.

We trust the Government of Bombay will realise without delay the necessity of retrieving this most unfortunate blunder.

Notes of the Day.

The "Silent Raid."

What is very appropriately described by the London press as the "Silent Raid" constitutes a mystery the solution of which is not to be found in any imaginable theory—even in "the general impression," reported by Reuter, that "a new trap was being laid for the raiders." According to the cabled accounts, six or seven Zeppelins attacked the Eastern and North-Eastern counties and some penetrated as far inland as the London area, travelling silently, and bombs were dropped killing 27 people and injuring 53. But it is not merely the silence of the flying Zeppelins that has provoked the description of the affair as the "silent raid." It is stated that the anti-aircraft guns were silent, at any rate in London, though the "sound of occasional distant gun-fire was heard." For the explanation of this astounding inactivity of the anti-aircraft guns we shall have to wait till Ministers are heckled in Parliament. In the meanwhile the immunity enjoyed by the Zeppelins in England is the more astonishing in view of the report that on passing into France they were scattered "like a flock of birds," four being brought down and a fifth destroyed by the "Magnificent French air defence service."

An Absurd Suggestion.

The extraordinary ignorance prevailing in England regarding the most obvious features of the political situation in India and the extent to which misleading suggestions are being put forward by the reactionaries are constantly revealed by the nature of the discussions and the questions put to Ministers in Parliament. An example is supplied to-day by the telegram stating that it was stated in the Commons that "Mr. Montagu was not aware that either the Government of Bombay or the Government of the Central Provinces had taken exception to the liberation of Mrs. Besant." That such a question should have been put is, of course, ludicrous to anyone who knows the actual facts,—at any rate as far as Bombay is concerned. To do Lord Willingdon justice, he was the one Provincial Governor who made a firm stand against the policy of repression in its later phases and steadily refused to be urged into following in the footsteps of Lord Pentland. The attitude of the Governor of Bombay was fairly indicated by his immediate seizure of the opportunity provided by Lord Chelmsford's announcement to rescind wholesale various orders under the Defence Act in this Presidency. The suggestion that his Government, in these circumstances, took exception to the release of Mrs. Besant is absurd.

Mr. Fisher's New Role.

Considering that Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., is to accompany Mr. Montagu to India, the selection of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher to represent the India Office in the House of Commons during the absence of the Secretary of State, is perhaps as good a one as could have been made. The President of the Board of Education is no nonentity, and, as is well-known, he has acquired a fair amount of firsthand knowledge of India. But like many others, his political liberalism underwent a process of inhibition when brought to bear upon what Mr. Spender would call "The Indian Scene." His professorial habit of mind was disturbed at the prospect of any radical solution of the mighty and many-sided problem of India, and although he toured from end to end of the country as a Public Service Commissioner the essential unity of India beneath its many diversities escaped his attention altogether. It may be, however, that Mr. Montagu has been able to reassure him as to the wisdom of "catastrophic changes"—in moderation!—or, alternatively, that the dubiety from which Mr. Fisher has been known to suffer respecting India, is entirely groundless!

A Punjab Patriot.

Compared to the other Provinces of India, public life in the Panjab has latterly been noticably stagnant. Into the causes of this we need not now enter, but the character of the regime under which the Province has laboured for the last few years has of course had a direct influence in the matter. One result of the lamentable state of affairs to which we have alluded would seem to have been that honest and able public men have been driven into a kind of compulsory retirement. While the names of those who have been in the forefront of national work during the past few stirring months in other Provinces, are known to all, hardly a figure has emerged from the Panjab. One or two mountebanks indeed have made themselves conspicuous with the support and under the patronage of the local authorities, but for the rest there has been an eloquent silence. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the Hon. Mr. Fazul Hussain has been elected as the General Secretary of the Panjab Moslem League. Mr. Fazul Hussain has been a quiet but staunch worker in the national field for many years, and his new appointment means that the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity will henceforth be actively promoted in the Panjab. We trust Mr. Fazul Hussain's election marks the resuscitation of public life in the Province, and especially that the mischievous movement of a pseudo-Mahomedan separatism which has been fomented in that region will be given its quietus.

The Humanitarian Conference.

The session of the second Humanitarian Conference which commenced at Broach on Saturday is a reminder that while much is being said and done to redress the grievances of man against man, the grievances of the dumb animals against the cruelty and neglect of man are no less insistent even in a country whose people are noted for their love of animals. In fact, as Prof. Dhruva urged in his presidential address, the Humanitarian movement is essentially "swadeshi." Nonetheless, the instances of unnecessary cruelty being daily perpetrated on harmless animals on various selfish and unselfish pretexts, are not much less numerous in this country than in other parts of the world. Prof. Dhruva, however, went to the root of the problem when he insisted that the question which the Humanitarian movement deals with is above all a moral one. The success of a movement like this must depend on the change that is brought about in the attitude of the average man towards the animal. It is not merely that he should realize that the animal is a being which feels physical suffering as acutely as himself and should consequently conduct himself towards it so as to reduce its sufferings to the minimum. He must also realize that passive acquiescence in, no less than actual perpetration of, unnecessary cruelty towards any animal will react adversely on his own moral character.

Official and Personal

Major General Sir George MacMunn and Brigadier General R. M. Poore have arrived at Government House.

The Eastern Telegraph Company intimate that the cable from Suakim to Djedda has been restored.

FULLER DETAILS OF FIGHTING IN RIGA GULF

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

TACKLING SUBMARINISM.

BATTLE OF RIGA GULF.

FULLER DETAILS.

BRAVE STAND OF RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, October 20.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 21.

The following details regarding the battle in the Gulf of Riga are communicated by the Naval Staff:—

An enemy squadron of twenty ships, including two Koenig battleships, penetrated, the gulf on Tuesday night and was discovered by the Werder observation post at nine in the morning proceeding through the channels south of Moon Sound. A Russian detachment commanded by Admiral Bakhiroff flying his flag in the cruiser Bayan, accompanied by the battleships Grajdanine and Slava, steamed from Kuiwasta on the eastern part of the Moon Island, where it was anchored to engage the enemy, preceded by torpedo-boats, which withdrew before the enemy.

The Slava Damaged and Sunk.

The latter opened fire at half past nine on the torpedo-boats and the Russian detachment emerging from the Channel formed, a line of battle between the Werden island and the lighthouses near Moon. On approaching the enemy the Bayan was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine. The Russians continued the engagement till half past ten, but in view of the enemy superiority and appearance of enemy reinforcements, Bakhiroff retired fighting into the interior of the Moon Sound. The Slava bringing up the rear was severely, damaged beneath the waterline and finally foundered by the head in the deep entrance to the Moon Sound channel, which the remainder of the squadron entered.

Moon and Warder Batteries Silenced.

A part of the pursuing enemy fleet bombarded the Moon and Werder batteries, silenced them and finally destroyed them. The Russian warships were somewhat damaged during the bombardment. After destroying the batteries the enemy entered the southern part of the Kuiwasta roadstead. The cruiser Admiral Makaroff and a number of gunboats and destroyers in the interior of the Moon Sound throughout Tuesday night protected the channel and the Kossar mouth between the islands of Dago, Oesel and Moon. A part of the enemy squadron in this region, consisting of two gunboats and several torpedoboats, entered, the straits north of the Moon Sound and bombarded the mole between the islands of Oesel and Moon.

Great German air Attack.

Simultaneously the enemy delivered a great air attack, unsuccessfully bombing Kuiwasta and the Russian ships. There were several air combats in the morning. Enemy battleships cruised during daytime and bombarded the coasts south and southwest of Dago, while numerous minesweepers were busy near Dago.

BOTTLED-UP RUSSIAN FLEET

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING ITS FATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 20.

The fate of the Russian fleet of apparently twenty warships bottled up in Moon Sound, is serious owing to the shallowness of the waters, the narrow passages and the likelihood that the Germans will soon be able to sweep up the mines. It is certain that the powerful Baltic Fleet based on Kronstadt did not participate in the battle, but it may now attempt to rescue the squadron which is cut off. The land operations, depend on the German intentions in occupying Moon Island, as the partial destruction of the land fortresses and the narrowness of the Sound, which is six miles by ten, enables troops to be landed on the mainland from Oesel under cover of naval guns, which outrange the remaining land batteries.

RUSSIANS ABANDON MOON ISLAND.

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO DESTROY NAVAL FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

A Russian wireless communiqué says under pressure of superior naval forces we abandoned the Moon Island. Our trawlers discovered enemy minefields sown with intention close to the entrance of the Gulf of Riga from the Moon Sound. These operations in conjunction with landing detachments on the Dago Island show the enemy's desire to destroy the naval forces defending this region.

OPPOSITION TO TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

A good deal of opposition is developing especially among the extremists to the transfer of the Government to Moscow Although the final decision rests with provisional parliament, which meets to-day a Petrograd, the Government is continuing the preparations for the removal of the principal Government departments.

INCREASING DISORDER IN S. RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

A telegram from Odessa says disorder is increasing in Southern Russia. Two hundred brigands derailed and robbed a train near Vladikavkad killing and wounding a hundred passengers.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

BOMBS DROPPED ON LONDON.

27 KILLED AND 53 INJURED.

FOUR ZEPPELINS FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 20.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 21.

It is officially announced that in last night's raid by airships twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty-three injured. Some material damage to houses and business premises was done.

When the alarm was given in London yesterday evening stars were visible but there was no moon. People sought shelter very promptly, but the traffic continued without interruption. The sound of occasional distant gunfire was heard, but nothing happened till a solitary bomb three hours later exploded. A correspondent says that the explosion extinguished the lamps and shattered the glass of buildings. Everyone was waiting to hear the boom of the anti-aircraft guns and experience a shower of shrapnel, but with the guns silent a general impression prevailed that a new trap was being laid for the raiders.

Unofficial reports describe the Zeppelins as crossing the East Anglican coasts, proceeding inland and dropping bombs, both going and returning.

FOUR ZEPPELINS BROUGHT DOWN IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

Reuters correspondent at French Headquarters wires that four zeppelins returning fom England were brought down or forled to land in France. A fifth is also blieved to have been destroyed.

The approach of eleven zeppelins was signalled throughout France late in the evening and air defence squadrons and batteries all over the country were immediately warned. The enemy airships were attacked and were scattered all over France like a flock of frightened birds. One zeppelin was brought down near Luneville by antiaircraft guns, two others were brought down or compelled to land, one at Vergaunes in the Department of Cote D'Or, and other at La Marche in Haute Marne. The fourth zeppelin was chased throughout Central France and brought down so far away as a gap in Hautes Alres. No bombs were dropped in France by the raiders who were practically at the mercy of the magnificent French air defence service from the moment they crossed the coast.

REVIVAL OF ZEPPELIN RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 21.

The revival of air-raiding London by Zeppelin has caused some surprise as it is over a year since the last attempt. It was a fine star-lit night, though a little hazy. The long interval between the alarm and the dropping of bombs led many people to become rather heedless notwithstanding the playing of searchlights. Shortly after two bombs had been dropped in quick succession in different neighbourhood the All-clear signal was sounded for the first time by buglers. A circumscribed rural area in the Eastern counties received particular attention, eight high-explosive incendiary bombs being dropped, mostly in fields.

FRIDAY'S SILENT RAID

TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 midnight Oct. 21.

Of the twenty-seven deaths in what is styled the silent raid on Friday seven were killed by a bomb in the shopping district in West End and thirteen by a bomb which wiped out three houses in a suburban street. Eight of the latter belonged to one family, mother, two boys, four girls and a baby. Another bomb demolished a tall suburban house in the cellar of which fifteen persons had taken refuge. These were rescued after some hours' work.

The Premier visited the bombed areas yesterday. Damage to property in London is not serious.

A remarkable feature is that numerous people in suburbs knew nothing of the raid till it had passed. In a street in London where a solitary bomb fell nobody heard the engines of the zeppelin and the fall of the bomb was most surprising. There is much criticism regarding the silence of anti-aircraft guns.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBED NEAR YPRES

RAIDERS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 21.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed the raiders westward of Lens. The artillery on both sides was active, north-east of Ypres. We carried out a number of destructive bombardments in spite of indifferent visibility. Our airmen dropped fifty bombs on various targets and a few railway stations during the night.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., Oct. 20.

In last night's communiqué Sir Douglas Haig said: Hostile artillery fire has been very marked in the Zonnebeke sector and against back areas in the neighbourhood of St. Julien and Steenbeek. We carried out concentrated bombardments against the enemy positions. Hostile artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of Arleux.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped two and half tons of bombs on a large gun position near Douai, railway sidings near Ghent and various billets. A ton of bombs was dropped during the night on Courtrai station and the aerodrome in the vicinity, We brought down seven machines and drove down four. Seven of ours are missing.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE NORTH OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12 midnight, Oct. 20.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports artillery activity north of Lens and between the fower hamlets and the Ypres-Roulers railway. There was reciprocal artillery firing north-east of Ypres.

INTENSE CANNONADING NEAR SOISSONS.

GERMAN STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

A German wirless communiqué says there was intense cannonading between Houtholst Wood and Deule and north-east of Soissons. We landed troops on the Dago Island.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

A German wireless communiqué says there was intense cannonading at Houthoultwood, Passchendaele, between Gheluvelt and Zaanvoorde and north-east of Soissons.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-0 midnight Oct. 21.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report except reciprocal cannonading.

BRUGES DOCKS AND ENGEL AERODROME BOMBED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-0 midnight Oct. 21.

The Admiralty states that the naval aircraft on Friday night dropped large quanties of explosives on Bruges docks and Engel aerodrome. A fire broke out at the latter. All machines returned.

CAPTAIN OF GLASGOW.

URUGUAY PRESIDENT RECEIVES IN AUDIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

The President of Uruguay received the captain of the cruiser, Glasgow, in audience.

TACKLING SUBMARINISM.

STIRRING INCIDENTS OF DARING

BRITISH AIR-SHIP'S EXPLOITS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Oct. 22.

The following stirring incidents, taken from Admiralty records, give a further glimpse of the methods and daring employed in tackling submarinism.

A patrolling air vessel sighted a steamer which had been torpedoed but was capable of being towed to harbour. The airship wirelessed for necessary assistance and hovered as protector until the arrival of tugs. Subsequently it sighted the conning tower of a submarine in the neighbourhood of the convoy, apparently manoeuvring for another shot. The airship instantly wirelessed the position of the submarine to warships in the vicinity and swooped down to attack the enemy. The latter attempted to dive, but too late and received the effects of two bombs. Violent explosion ensued followed by ominous oil and gas bubbles.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE ATTACKED.

The same airship subsequently attacked another submarine with desired results. The submarine, taking advantage of bad weather, daringly attacked a convoyed steamer. The airship shot down and along the track of the torpedo at a speed of ninety miles an hour. At the end of the track it sighted the outline of a submerged submarine and the submarine released bombs above green cigar-shaped shadow. Explosion followed by vast evulsion of air bubbles ensued. A British steamer was torpedoed in thick weather but not totally disabled, while accompanied by a patrol ship. The latter searched the neighbourhood quickly and at length sighted what turned out to be a large submarine on the surface. The Patrol ship effectively rammed, and sank her.

HOW A MINE WAS SUNK.

A Lieutenant of the Naval Volunteer Reserve was commanding a motor launch attending a flotilla of minesweeping trawlers. A drifting mine was sighted but a bale was blowing and attempts to sink the mine by gunfire proved impossible. Darkness was approaching when the mine would disappear, so the officer lowered the boat and pulled as close to the mine as he dared. He then dived overboard and swam to the mine with a line which he passed through the ringbolt in the top. Thus the motor launch was enabled to tow the engine of destruction into smooth water where it was sunk by rifle fire. It is pointed out that the ringbolt can only be reached with difficulty and a mistake like an inadvertent grab at one of the horns of a mine owing to the roughness of the sea would have finished off the officer.

ARMED GERMAN RAIDERS SUNK.

BY BRITISH DESTROYERS IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

The Admiralty states that two British destroyers Mary Rose and Strongbow fought two fast heavily armed German raiders until they were sunk in the unequal engagement in the North Sea on Wednesday.

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK.

67 PERSONS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

It is officially announced that the United States transport, Antilles, 6,878 tons, homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk on 17th instant by an unseen submarine in the European war zone. There were 167 persons on board, of whom 67 were drowned. The latter included three ship's officers and sixteen soldiers. All army and naval officers were saved.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

FIRST BATCH OF STEEL CARGO BOATS READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

The Shipping Board has ordered that twenty steel cargo boats ranging from 3,500 to 6,000 tons, which are now being built to order by British and French firms, shall be placed at the disposal of the French Government. The first ten will be loaded in thirty days. The Shipping Board has arranged to take over the French steel sailing ships aggregating 420,000 tons now operating in the South American trade between South America and the United States where seas are safer for sailing ships

FRENCH POLICY.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN CHAMBER.

FRANCE'S WAR AIMS EMPHASIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

An important debate is proceeding in the French Chamber on the interpellation moved by a Republican and supported by a Socialist criticising the Government's general policy at home and abroad. M. Painleve, replying, dwelt on the difficulties especially regarding supply and transport and the strikes that had suddenly confronted the Government. He reiterated the war aims of France emphasising the resolution to prosecute the war whatever the outcome of battles, till Alsace-Lorraine was restored.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET EXPECTED.

The debate in the Chamber was less heated than was expected. None of the Opposition leaders spoke. M. Painleve showed firmness and adroitness and strengthened his position as War Minister, but notwithstanding the largeness of the majority, newspapers appear to expect a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

M. PAINLEVE ON RECENT VISIT TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12 midnight, Oct. 20.

In the course of a debate in the Chamber M. Painleve referred to his recent visit to London and said that Anglo-French unity had never been closer. Plans were considered in details as if not two Armies but one Army were concerned. He reminded the Chamber that Mr. Lloyd George had for the first time officially declared Great Britain would stand beside France till Alsace-Lorraine was restored. These facts showed that in national defence the Government had done its duty.

CRUSHING EFFECT OF ALLIES' POWER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

Concluding his speech in the Chamber, M. Painleve declared that the idea of separate peace had never presented itself to the Government. He believed that the power of the Allies, when wholly co-ordinated, would be crushing.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON AISNE.

ACTION ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

A French communiqué says on the Aisne there was fairly violent artillery action in the sector of the Mennijean farm. Enemy patrols attempted to reach our lines, but were repulsed with appreciable losses.

On the right of the Meuse artillery duel was lively, north of Bezonvaux and Bois-des-Caurieres.

FIGHTING ON THE AISNE.

DUNKIRK BOMBARDED FROM THE SEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 21.

A French communiqué says on the Aisne there was great artillery activity on both sides, but no infantry actions. Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea last night, but there were no civilian casualties.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY SQUADRON,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 20.

The following enemy ships were engaged:—Firstly, in the region of Tagilacht, the battle-cruiser Moltke, two Kaiser battleships, sixty torpedo-boats and mine-sweepers and three submarines. Secondly, in the region of the Soolo Sound and west of the mouth of the Kossar, twenty torpedo-boats and twenty mine-sweepers and small craft. Thirdly, in the Gulf of Riga two or more Koenig battle-ships, six light-cruisers, many torpedo-boats and small craft and two submarines, and fourthly, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland three Kaiser battleships. Thus the entire Third and Fourth Squadrons of the High Seas Fleet and probably the Fifth Squadron were engaged—in other words, two-thirds of the whole enemy fleet. The enemy ships entered Moon Sound on Wednesday and bombarded Moon most furiously, being assisted by aircraft. Russian troops on the Oesel were made prisoners. The situation on Thursday underwent no change.

Engagement in Baltic Islands Region

An engagement occurred between torpedo-boats in the Baltic islands region and two enemy torpedo-boats were blown up in the mine-fields. Zeppelins on Wednesday night appeared in the gulfs of Riga and Finland and bombed Pernau, killing ten persons Russian crews behaved most bravely throughout the fighting.

NAVY'S WORK PRAISED.

TRIBUTE TO JAPAN AND AMERICA.

CONCLUSIVE BRITISH SUPREMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 midnight Oct. 21.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking at the Navy League luncheon, paid a tribute to the services of Japan and the effort of America. He described in glowing terms the work of the Navy, saying that Beatty's sailors had fought as gallantly as Nelson's. He declared that when we dictated the terms of peace the crews of German submarines and those in high places who had given them orders should be treated as pirates. The dawn was already beginning to appear and we might look forward at no distant date to achieving a durable peace.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Japanese Ambassador said that Japan had loyally fulfilled her obligations. She was gradually extending her naval and military operations and to-day was actively engaged in certain portions of the European theatre of the war. It was amusing to read how the Germans boasted of the success of submarines in breaking down British naval supremacy. The German submarine was in itself an admission of British supremacy. The fighter who hit below the belt was a defeated man.

TRAFALGAR DAY CELEBRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12 midnight Oct. 21.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated in the customary fashion. Wreaths on the Nelson Monument included one from the Navy League to the memory of the French who fell at Trafalgar.

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

A telegram from Berlin announces that subscriptions to the new war loan amount to 12,432,000,000 marks, excluding subscriptions from the front.

NORTH EUROPEAN NEUTRALS

WHY U. S. IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 12 midnight, Oct. 20.

In the course of a lucid and convincing statement the United States Government explains its attitude towards the north European neutrals as regards exports. It says:—On July 24th Holland and the Scandinavian countries were requested to supply particulars of their consumption, production and requirements in all commodities especially fats, carbohydrates and protein. Simultaneously they were warned that pending arrangement the United States would consider any exports made to the Central Powers would be in the reduction of the amounts which a neutral might receive for its own sustenance. Nevertheless some neutrals persisted in sending large quantities of vital supplies to the Central Powers and ignored the aforementioned requests. Therefore the United States propose to deny export licences as long as the information is withheld and the neutrals continue to help the Central Powers. The United States are prepared to make sacrifices to help the neutrals to maintain their normal life and industries but in return for that expect a guarantee that the supplies will not be turned against us to prolong the war and kill our sons.

GERMANS DEPORTED FROM TANGIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tangier says, twenty-eight Germans have been deported from Larache to Spain and two others employed in the Customs house dismissed. No signalling which had previously occurred nightly, has been reported since the exodus.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

REORGANISATION PROPOSALS.

IMPERIAL PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

QUESTION OF RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 20.

The Government of India have addressed a long communication to Local Governments on the recommendations of the Public Services Commissions' report in respect of the Indian Education and Provincial Education Services. The Government of India do not propose in this communication to deal with the questions of leave or pension, as these must be decided largely in accordance with the principles adopted for other Services, nor is it proposed to touch for the present on the service for women which the Commission have recommended. The subordinate Educational Service again was not included in the scope of the Commission's enquiries. The present reference is intended to deal with the main features of the constitution of the Department, the Indian and the provincial services, though it will be open to Local Governments to make suggestions regarding any of the further detailed recommendations for the Commission bearing on these main features. The object of the Government of India at the present stage is to obtain the views of local Governments at the earliest possible date in respect of the fundamental principles on which the Department should be reorganised. The answer should reach the Government of India by 30th November.

The recommendations of the Commission on this subject are summarised in paragraph 36 of their annexure 4 and the present communication is concerned mainly with Nos. (1) (8) (10) and (18) of the recommendations as there summarised.

Apart from a certain number of miscellaneous appointments outside the cadre, the existing Department consists of two branches, the collegiate and the administrative, and transfers from one of these branches to the other are fairly frequent in some Provinces but rare in others. The higher branch of the Department again consists of two services, the Indian Education Service and the Provincial Educational Service which are nominally parallel to each other, but in practice, at any rate so far as pay is concerned, are quite unequal. The former service is recruited in England and consists almost entirely of Europeans who draw a salary rising from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with certain additional allowances. The latter service is recruited in India and its members draw as a rule a graded pay varying between Rs. 200 and Rs. 700. Proposals for the reorganisation of these services may be framed either in the way adopted by the Commission, though not necessarily in close accord with their specific proposals, or on alternative lines such as are suggested below.

COMMISSION'S SCHEME OF REORGANISATION.

The Governor-General in Council desires that Local Governments will take into their consideration both these alternative proposals and favour him with their opinion upon them. The proposals made by the Commission are explained in annexure of their report and need not be repeated here in detail. The Commission adhere to the present distinction between the collegiate and administrative branches, but they desire that transfers from one to the other should not be permitted except under sanction of Government and to meet the public interest. Moreover, in addition to the main cadre of the Education Department, to which reference will presently be made, they recommend the organisation of (A) a body of 20 professors recruited either in England or in India and (b) special recruitment to certain posts which would otherwise fall under class two. As regards the former it will be noticed that the Commission attached considerable importance to this portion of their scheme as representing a basis for building up a system of higher studies and original research, but they found great difficulty in deciding the relationship of these posts with the existing system of affiliating Universities. They suggested, therefore, that these posts might be attached to (a) Government colleges, or (b) the affiliating Universities along the lines now attempted by the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, or (c) a post-graduate Institute of Research. These proposals are open to obvious criticisms. For example, a Government college professor is, and must be insufficiently in contact with other colleges to be able to influence the higher teaching of the university as a whole. Again, a professor of an affiliating university is almost entirely out of touch with the main stream of college work, and also finds it difficult to conduct research work with students whose past training he has been unable to influence or to guide and a research institute of the character contemplated by the Public Services Commission is impossible of early realisation. It might also be urged that the proposed body of higher professors will tend to debase the position of the ordinary college professor, whose duties are possibly of even greater importance and difficulty than those of the former. The Government of India are, however, in agreement with the Commission in thinking that there is a real need for a body of specialists in the several departments of study who would improve the methods of instruction in colleges and the courses of study in the universities and would also inculcate a spirit of research, especially in those subjects termed "Orientalia" in which India should take a leading part. It will probably be more convenient to consider at a later date the constitution of the class of posts and the method in which they should be brought into being, but it is impossible to neglect altogether this issue in the present reference. So too as regards the other special posts referred to in para 3 of annexure (4). It will probably be necessary under any form of organisation to make provision for a class of appointments outside the cadre, as is indeed done under present arrangement. The Government of India do not ask for any detailed proposals regarding the exact number of posts which should be included in this class. If, however, any special posts of importance should be so included to which the Commission have not referred, it is hoped that local Governments will specify the character or such posts.

A SUGGESTED DIVISION OF CLASSES.

Outside the subsidiary, but important matters to which reference has been made, the main proposals of the Commission will result in the amalgamation of the Indian Educational Service and, after this amalgamation has been effected, in a division into Class 1 and Class 2, the distinction between which should be based on the type of work to be performed by each officer. The manner in which this distinction could be carried out is indicated with a certain amount of detail in paragraphs 5 and 6 of annexure (4). The new Class 1 proposed by the Commission is designed to consist in the first place of 264 appointments, including (a) the present Indian Educational Service comprising 199 posts whose incumbents would be transferred *en bloc* to the new Class 1 and (b) posts equal to about one-third of the number to be filled by persons recruited in India either direct or by promotion from the Provincial Service. Regarding future recruitment to these 264 posts it is recommended in para 2 of the annexure that the present proportions of recruits obtained in Europe and India respectively, which would under the adjustment above indicated amount roughly to 3 to 1 should be maintained in the future for the existing number of posts taken as a whole, on the understanding that if there is no candidate from Europe of sufficient merit for any particular vacancy which would ordinarily be filled in Europe, there should be no hesitation in making the appointment for that occasion only in India, provided that a better candidate was forthcoming. It is also recommended that additional posts which may be found necessary hereafter should be filled half by men trained in one country and half by men trained in the other. In this way it is expected that the percentage of the service recruited in India would gradually increase while that taken from Europe would diminish in proportion.

On the administrative side, half of the Class 1 posts to be filled up in India are to be reserved for direct recruits, and half given to Class 2 officers, provided qualified candidates are available on the collegiate side. The proportion is to be two-thirds and one-thirds respectively. (Para 15 of annexure.) Class 2 is to be as large as the work to be done requires and recruitment for it is to be entirely in India (para 12.) The proportion of Class 1 posts to be filled by promotion from the subordinate service is left to be determined by the local authorties (para 15). It is proposed by the Commission that both classes should be paid on an incremental scale. For Class I officers who are recruited in India a general scale of Rs. 350-50-1250 a month is recommended, whilst for those who are recruited in Europe, whether statutory natives of India or not, the Commission propose a salary of Rs. 550-50-1250 a month. This would bring all officers irrespectively of any selection on to equal grades of pay after 18 years' service at the latest. The Commission also provide for selection grades for all alike whether recruited and whether statutory natives of India or not, of 10 per cent. of the cadre on Rs. 1250-50-1500, and of a further 10 per cent. on Rs. 1500-50-1750 a month in all the major provinces except Assam. For class 1 the same general scale is proposed as has been recommended for the Provincial Civil and Police services and other such services which are recruited in India. This would give a scale for all provinces exclusive of Burma, where a special scale is proposed, of Rs. 250-40/3-500 a month for the main body of officers, with selection grades of Rs. 500-40-700 a month for 15 per cent. of the total cadre. These changes are estimated to involve an additional cost of over nine lakhs per annum.

POINTS FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Such are the main features of the organisation proposed by the Commission, and the Government of India would be glad to receive the comments of Local Governments on the advisability or otherwise of following the principles laid down. It is desired that special consideration be given to the following points:—(a) Whether a distinction between Class 1 and Class 2 can in practice be made according to the work done in the manner suggested by the Commission and whether the scales of pay proposed for the two classes are suitable. (b) In this connection special attention should be given to the proposed differentiation in pay between the members of Class 1 recruited in England, and in India respectively, and to the general considerations put forward in paragraph 55 of the report. In other words, is there to be a distinction of pay in Class 1 E. G. according as its members are recruited in England or in India, or should all officials of this class draw the same pay? (c) In the event of there being a distinction of pay between officers who are deemed t possess European qualifications and others should Indians be admitted to the former category merely on the ground that th happen to be in Europe when recruited, or should there be a condition that I dian officers deemed to possess European qualifications should have received education in Europe for a specified number of years?

POSSIBLE CRITICISM.

The Government of India desire that the Commission's scheme should be examined as above suggested, but they recognise that it appears open to criticism in various respects, of which the following appear to be some of the most important. (a) The Public Services Commission of 1886-7 were of opinion that the recruitment of Educational officers in England should be confined as far as possible to principalships of colleges and professorships in those branches of learning in which European standards of knowledge had not been reached in India. Officers so recruited in England were to receive a scale of remuneration based on the attainments required and the duties to be performed. It has been represented that these proposals have not been carried out. The fact that at the time of the present Commission's enquiry there were only six Indians in a service of 199 members tends to support this contention. Instances are adduced of Indian officers of distinction who have been unable to obtain admission to the Indian Educational Service, and on the other hand attention has been drawn to the alleged inferiority of many of the officers recently appointed in Europe to the service. By allotting one quarter of the new Class posts to members of the present Provincial Educational Service or others, recruited in India, by giving some definite opportunities for promotion in the future to men of proved merit in Class 2, and by insisting that for the posts for which recruitment will be made in England Indians trained in that country will be eligible, the Commission have attempted to remedy the defects of the old system, while it may be hoped that with the improved conditions of service a better type of candidate for the Class 1 posts will be forthcoming than in the past. The question is however whether the Commission's proposals are sufficiently effective and one point that needs special consideration is that referred to in paragraph 9 (a) above. It may often be desirable that the teaching of the junior classes in colleges should be conducted by the more experienced and competent officers, and it does not, therefore, follow that participation in the higher teaching is a claim to inclusion in class 1.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM.

It is in connection with problems of this sort that the opinions of Local Governments will be specially valuable, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that they will be able to suggest some practical means of distinction between Class 1 and Class 2 which will not depend primarily upon racial grounds. Critics of the new proposals may again contend that the main bulk of the educational work in this country should be discharged by Indians serving on Indian rates of pay and that its guidance and control should be very largely in their hands. Europeans, they would argue, however, experienced or scholarly are unable to understand adequately the needs of Indian students or to enter into their lives with sufficient intimacy or sympathy. Such critics would, therefore, urge that instead of placing the Education Department as suggested by the Commission in that group of services in which a mixture of the East and the West is desirable, it should be included in the third of the categories described in para 32 of the Commission's report. On the other hand, it may be maintained that while the bulk of the educational service in India should ultimately be manned by Indians recruited in this country, and that a knowledge of the minds and habits of the people may be of more value than European training This contention is under present conditions true only up to a certain point. A uniform service working under Indian rates of pay might reach only a dull level of mediocrity. It seems essential at t present moment to attract the best possible material, European as well as Indian, into educational employ. On the scholastic side, the establishment of some twenty research professorships could d little to raise the general level of university teaching, especially under the affiliating system. For the present, therefore, until the new type of unitary or teaching universities has been more generally evolved in India, it seems necessary to give scope to the capacity of efficient college professors. Similarly on the administrative side, provision ought, it is urged, to be made for Western capacity and experience. Even if it were accepted that this branch of the service should in the main be organised upon lines primarily contemplating an Indian staff, it appears of importance to pitch the salaries of some of the more influential and responsible posts on a scale which will attract really able men whether Indian or European. A further criticism of the proposal is that they are not adapted to the general trend of Indian Educational policy, at any rate in the region of higher education.

HIGHER TEACHING.

The progress of the Indian universities in the matter of higher teaching both in the number of students attending the classes and in the specialised nature of the courses demands more and more assistance of highly specialised scholars and a certain measure of concentration of institutions. In paragraph 45 of their educational resolution the Government of India declared their preference for the teaching, as distinguished from the affiliating, University. The proposals of the Dacca and Central Provinces Universities Committees, the Patna University scheme now under consideration, and the recent changes made in Calcutta for post-graduate teaching, are all in the direction of an increased university control over certain forms of teaching and of a certain measure of concentration. Should this line of policy be developed in future, and be extended to other parts of India it is urged that the establishment of a Government service with its regular conditions of pay, prospects, promotions and transfers, will not be consistent with the needs and requirements either of the new unitary and teaching universities or of reformed affiliating universities. If universities are to conduct certain forms of teaching they should obviously do so through the agency of their own professors and not through the members of an outside service. There seems, therefore, some need for re-adjusting the present proposals to suit such future possibilities. It is true that there are many difficulties in the way of the fulfilment of such a policy, but it would be unwise to embarass its development by the reconstitution of the Educational services on lines ill adapted to the requirements of the universities of the future. It has also been suggested that the line of distinction between the administrative and professorial sides of the service should be drawn even more clearly and decisively than has been done by the Commission. Transfers between the two, have evoked a certain amount of criticism in the past and under any circumstances are open to some objection. There is to-day an increasing need for specialised knowledge which a man who has been an inspector for some years cannot hope to have retained. Again, a professor can scarcely hope to attain the necessary intimacy with the Indian system of administration and that satisfactory knowledge of educational theory and practice which are required from a successful educational administration. On the other hand, it may be urged that it is undesirable to have too rigid a line of distinction that the men in the higher administrative posts would be the better for having had some actual experience of teaching in India, and that professors would profit by having had some experience of administrative work. It may be contended also that the proposals are too rigid and that too little scope is given for the employment of men of experience or of ripe scholarship from outside for short periods of time. Indian university education needs at times the services of men who have already achieved some distinction in scholarship or some experience of educational administration in other countries.

THE GOAL IN VIEW.

In setting out the above criticisms the Government of India must not be deemed to be prejudging the matters in issue. Their present object is merely to clarify these so as to assist in obtaining the well considered opinions of Local Governments. The same remarks apply to the alternative suggestions which follow, which are intended to elucidate opinion and not to forestall it, nor in so far as they may prove acceptable are they necessarily intended for immediate adoption, but rather to indicate what may reasonably be accepted as the main policy of future development. For, without a definite goal in view it is impossible to devise any satisfactory scheme for the reorganisation of the educational services. As has already been suggested in paragraph 6 of this letter that a certain number of posts of the Indian Educational Service should be turned into special appointments in accordance with the Commission's proposals, a number of posts roughly equivalent to one-third of the Indian Educational Service (reduced by the exclusion of special appointments) would be added and filled in India, it might be considered whether a larger proportion of Indians might not at once be obtained by the additional transfer of the posts in the Indian Educational Service now vacant owing to the war and other causes (some 37 in number) to that portion of Clause 1 which will be recruited in India either by direct recruitment or by promotion. If this were done, taking into account on the one hand the reduction in the cadre by special appointment of research professors, and the probability on the other hand that a considerably larger number of Indians will be appointed in England by the Secretary of State from among those educated in that country, the Indian element in class 1 would at the outset more nearly approximate to the European.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS

The Government of India, therefore, would be glad to hear from Local Government (a) whether in their opinion it would be possible to obtain from the provincial educational service or by direct recruitment so large a number of suitable Indians in this country, and (b) whether it would be to the interests of Indian education immediately to fix the proportion of Europeans and Indians at half and half. (c) In order to prepare the way for a larger recruitment of Indians than is provided for by the Commission it would also be necessary to fix a scale of pay which could easily be adapted to such altered circumstances in the future, for it would be a matter of great difficulty to reduce the scale of salaries after the proportion of officers has become very largely Indian for Class 1. Therefore, pay on the analogy of that recommended by the Commission (para 58) for services requiring high initial qualifications, viz. Rs 300-50/2-500-50-1,050, might be accepted subject to the grant of special allowances for posts of special importance. There might also be a special allowance of Rs. 200 a month for officers recruited in Europe which should be given also to those few Indians now serving in the Indian Educational Service on full rates of pay. Selection grades would be created as proposed by the Commission and would be open to members of Class 1 either recruited in England or in India. In view of the difficulties referred to, it might be better to hold the twenty research professorships in abeyance, at any rate for the present—a course which would make it the more desirable to accept the Commission's proposals regarding the selection grades. Should, however, the constitution of unitary and teaching universities become the general policy in the future, it would probably be the best course to transfer a number of posts from the selection grades of Class 1 to the establishments of these universities. It would be premature at present to discuss how and by whom appointments would be made to these new posts, but recruitment would no doubt occasionally be from the ranks of Class 1 of the Government service, provided it is possible to get applicants with the necessary specialised qualifications. Such appointments would give a certain number of officers more favourable opportunities for teaching and research, than they can have under the existing system. Similarly, in reference to the administrative side it may be considered advisable by Local Governments to treat the Directorship of Public Instruction in the manner proposed in para 26 of Annexure (4) to the Commission's report. It might also be considered whether a certain number of the posts which would ordinarily be included in Class I should not be removed from the cadre and left open to be filled by any persons who appear to be regularly fitted to discharge the duties attached to them with the addition to the ordinary salary of such allowance as seemed called for by the qualifications and experience of the person specially selected. In other words, special need may arise from time to time for securing the highest possible talent to fill some of the posts in the educational service, such as a particular inspectorship or the principalship of an important college or the headmastership of a certain high school. There should in such cases be a certain latitude of selection which would afford to Local Governments the scope necessary for securing the services of the most highly qualified persons irrespective of race creed or departmental claim. The Government of India would be glad to receive suggestions from Local Governments as to what posts might thus be earmarked and some rough estimate of the additional cost involved.

A GENERAL POLICY FOR FUTURE ORGANISATION.

The object of the suggestions made in the preceding paragraph is primarily to effect as regards the immediate future a stage of transition between the past when education was very largely in the hands of Europeans, and a time when the reverse will be the case. They are also aimed at laying down a general policy for the future organisation of the Department. It is also desirable to have always in view of the possible development of affiliating into teaching Universities.

Should the proposals above indicated be carried out, it is possible to postulate (a) a service consisting of two classes carrying respectively rates of pay amounting to (i) Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 1,050 and the allowances suggested in para 12 (b) above and selection grades up to Rs. 1,750 and (ii) Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500 and in the selection grades to Rs. 700; (b) a smaller number of posts on the administrative side which will be filled up by Government with an eye to efficiency and merit rather than to the claims of special service and whose incumbents would keep the Indian system of education sufficiently in touch with those of other countries; and (c) a number of specialist professors, attached to teaching universities who by their scholarship and experience would maintain a high standard of teaching in the higher grades and influence the general administration of the Universities. With this end in view the Government of India invite the opinions of Local Governments on these proposals in general and also on the special points (a) whether the system of what may be called European allowances is practicable, (b) whether the rates of salary suggested are suitable and (c) whether the general idea underlying in sub para (c) of the preceding para is based on sound principles. The answer should reach the Government of India by 30th November.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

"MADRAS MAIL'S" VAPOURINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's defence in the House of Commons, the "Madras Mail" says:—

Sir John Rees wonders what we want. We can assure him that we do not desire the re-internment of Mrs. Besant until she again oversteps the extreme limits of political decency, which it certainly does not suit her programme to do so at this present time. What we do want is a candid admission of the error, a definite assurance that henceforth the authority of the Provincial Governors will be respected. We want that from his Majesty's Government in Great Britain, from H E. the Viceroy, we want some guarantee that this country is not to be governed by cable from Whitehall or by private conferences with Indians of dubious loyalty and in "co-operation" with Mrs. Besant.

LIBERATION OF MRS. BESANT.

STATEMENT ON BOMBAY AND C. P. GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 21.

In the House of Commons it was stated that Mr. Montagu was not aware that either the Government of Bombay or the Government of the Central Provinces had taken exception to the liberation of Mrs. Besant.

CONSTITUTION OF AIR MINISTRY

ANNOUNCEMENT DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recd. 12 midnight Oct. 21.

The air-raid has evoked articles in the "Sunday Times" and the "Observer" demanding that there shall be no further delay in the Government announcing the constitution of the air ministry.

The Lobby correspondent of the "Sunday Times" says the political group which is watching Mr. Churchill is convinced that he is manoeuvring to be Air Minister immediately parliamentary authority for the latter is obtained. Much depends upon whether General Smuts is able to remain much longer.

Meanwhile Mr. Churchill is drastically reorganising the Ministry of Munitions. He has dismissed Mr. S. F. Edge, Controller of Agricultural Machinery, and Lieut-Colonel A. G. Stern, Director-General of Mechanical Warfare Supply. The latter is one of the two men entitled to the credit of tanks.

ZEPPELINS FELLED IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 21.

A certain number of Zeppelins flew over France without doing any damage. One was brought down in flames sixteen miles east of Luneville, another was attacked by aeroplanes and landed near Bourbonne-les-Bains. The crew were taken prisoners and the airship was captured intact. Two other Zeppelins are reported to have fallen in a zone in the interior.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

MR. FISHER TO REPRESENT INDIA OFFICE IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 20.

Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 21.

"The Times" says:—Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, will represent the India Office in the House of Commons during the absence of Mr. Montagu. Mr. Fisher will not occupy himself with departmental routine, but will be in close touch with Lord Islington.

SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN AGAINST TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 20.

In view of the coming campaigning season in the Middle East, "The Times" points out that the Russians still hold nearly the whole of their conquests in Armenia, though it is long since any public information was given about their strength. Small bodies of Russian troops are also scattered along the Turco-Persian frontier from the neighbourhood of Lake Urmiah to an unknown point, west of Bagdad.

A most notable feature of the whole situation is that the Turks have not seriously fought the Russians in the Middle East since last Winter.

BRITISH COMMISSION IN U. S.

STATEMENT OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE; RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

The "Daily Chronicle" withdraws its former statement that Lord Northcliffe is relinquishing the chairmanship of the British Commission in the United States.

SPANISH MOROCCO.

HIGH COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Oct. 20.

Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 21.

It is reported that General Jordana, the High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco, has resigned.

RISE IN PRICES OF COCOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Recd. 12-0 midnight Oct. 21.

"The Times" states that prices of cocoa have risen considerably on an increased demand as a tea substitute. Good Ceylon plantation realised eighty-eight shillings a hundredweight compared with eighty-three a few days ago, while the lower grades advanced in much higher proportion. For example, low grade Ceylon wild variety is now fifty-five compared with thirty-five normally. Experts estimate the present annual consumption of tea, exclusive of the requirements of the forces at two hundred and twenty million pounds.

Sixteen weeks' operation of the control system has shown the distribution at an annual rate of approximately one hundred and fifteen million pounds. Tea stocks have been severely entrenched upon since the control was instituted. Brokers are convinced that supplies must be inadequate for the next few weeks to meet the ordinary requirements.

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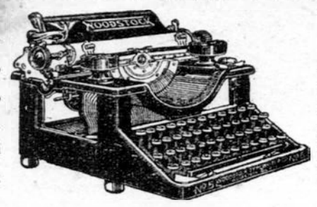

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The storm in the Bay has moved slowly north-westwards and is now off Nellore. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is either weakening or travelling away westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast; local in Lower Burma Konkan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Bengal. The chief amounts are:—Lashio one and half inches, Bijapur one, Cuddapah four, Madras, Masulipatam and Kurnool two, Nellore seven.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in the region near Masulipatam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.733 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 "
Dew Point	73.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 9 "
Minimum do.	77.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.NE NW.
Movement of Wind do. do	126 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m	ft.	in.
Sat.	20	m	1	36	27	20	m	7	24	19	7
			1	19a	25	11		7	17a	16	0
Sun.	21	m	2	18	27	4	21	m	8	9	20	3
			1	59a	25	3		7	58a	16	8
Mon.	22	m	3	6	28	9	22	m	9	4	20	9
			2	54a	24	7		8	56a	17	6
Tues	23	m	4	7	26	2	23	m	10	18	20	10
			4	12a	24	2		10	0a	18	5
Wed.	24	m	5	18	25	9	24	m	0	17a	20	3
			5	34a	24	2		11	30a	19	0
Thur	25	m	6	29	26	1	25		1	23a	19	1
			6	52a	24	11						
Fri	26	m	7	38	26	6	26	m	1	5	19	0
			8	20a	26	2			2	11a	17	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset
20 (Saturday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 13m.
21 (Sunday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m.
22 (Monday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m.
23 (Tuesday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m.
24 (Wednesday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 10m
25 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 9m.
26 (Friday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.8 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.27in. and Karwar 1.42in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ahmednagar has had 0.42in., Poona 0.41in., Sholapur 0.71in., Belgaum 0.29in., Aurangabad 0.16in., Nizamabad 0.20in. and Hyderabad 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect, night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

General Remarks.—The depression off the south Konkan and north Malabar has moved slightly out into the sea, while that in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal has either decreased in intensity or moved northwards. Rainfall has decreased in south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan but increased on the north Coromandel coast and the northern half of the Deccan; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the Coromandel coast and local in the Konkan and Madras Deccan. Madras reports a heavy fall of 8.38in. The depression in the Arabian Sea may move further in a nearly northwesterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, the Deccan and on the Coromandel coast and local rain in the Konkan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 20th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (19th Oct.)	84.3	65.1	75	..	0	—0.05
Jask	91.5	72.0	45	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	—	—	—	..	..	..
Do. (19th Oct.)	92.7	81.3	76	..	0	— 0.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.5	66.1	63	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi	87.1	56.4	68	..	39.73	+17.02
Lahore	89.5	63.2	60	..	26.78	+11.54
Hissar	91.5	66.2	66	..	29.64	..
Ambala	86.9	59.5	66	..	40.06	+16.45
Delhi	87.4	67.0	77	..	28.21	+4.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.7	66.4	60	..	38.94	+14.08
Mainpuri	90.3	62.9	74	..	30.10	+5.70
Jhansi	89.9	62.0	63	..	43.68	+5.53
Cawnpore	87.6	64.1	80	..	46.34	+11.17
Allahabad	89.3	67.3	71	..	39.33	+3.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.1	65.6	49	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi	—	—	—	..	..	..
Ajmer	88.2	59.8	68	..	42.34	+25.36
Jaipore	92.6	61.2	54	..	46.43	+24.61
Kotah	91.0	64.8	63	..	55.24	+23.51
Mount Abu	76.0	61.9	88	..	12699	+66.46
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.2	65.7	62	..	21.32	+7.93
Dwarka	93.3	79.1	73	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval	86.0	75.6	54	..	26.78	+9.71
Rajkot	93.0	67.8	58	..	36.66	+9.96
Bhavnagar Parn	93.2	69.8	80	..	31.63	+11.81
Surat	93.0	71.7	49	..	53.57	+13.63
Ahmedabad	96.3	69.4	51	..	43.07	+14.20
Deesa	95.4	64.2	51	..	49.00	+25.89
Neemuch	88.1	60.9	49	..	55.08	+28.44
Indore	86.8	62.4	58	..	39.45	+8.57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.5	71.1	73	..	55.97	+4.36
Saugor	86.0	63.8	46	..	50.58	+7.86
Hoshangabad	87.7	67.4	63	..	52.20	+5.80
Khandwa	88.0	68.6	57	..	33.93	+5.90
Akola	90.4	72.2	73	..	28.40	+1.24
Amraoti	89.2	70.8	64	..	29.66	—0.84
Nagpur	86.1	72.0	75	..	48.40	+3.76
Chanda	88.9	72.0	82	0.04	52.23	+8.43
Raipur	86.8	73.5	78	..	62.34	+16.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	77.8	82	..	94.44	+24.39
Ratnagiri	91.9	74.9	76	0.04	109.42	+11.02
Marmugao	84.8	73.9	96	0.27	99.96	+11.98
Karwar	84.8	72.4	95	1.42	127.39	+11.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	70.0	86	..	47.05	—3.39
Ahmednagar	85.7	68.5	89	0.42	25.99	+4.73
Poona	82.4	64.4	93	0.41	22.74	—0.26
Sholapur	86.9	70.2	87	0.71	24.63	—0.92
Bijapur	82.6	70.2	92	0.02	25.58	+0.91
Belgaum	79.2	67.8	100	0.29	39.50	—2.19
Aurangabad	86.2	70.4	86	0.16	34.34	+2.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.4	69.4	89	0.20	38.74	+16.36
Hyderabad	83.4	71.7	85	0.30	35.11	—1.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.1	73.7	80	0.10	126.0	+13.63
Calicut	79.8	74.1	100	0.61	91.44	—4.01
Cochin	83.2	72.8	84	0.20	82.81	+1.46
Colombo	86.3	74.5	93	0.16	24.91	—3.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	74.2	91	2.67	9.26	21.14
Bellary	80.3	70.4	100	0.02	22.01	+9.02
Cuddapah	89.1	74.4	94	0.47	19.99	—3.07
Madras	83.1	72.9	98	8.38	34.99	+13.17
Bangalore	81.1	66.8	95	0.07	26.23	+2.16
Coimbatore	81.1	70.6	89	..	20.44	+0.64
Trichinopoly	75.5	3.2	92	..	13.58	7.26
Negapatam	83.8	71.9	98	0.22	12.57	—1.95

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th October, 1917, was 29.981 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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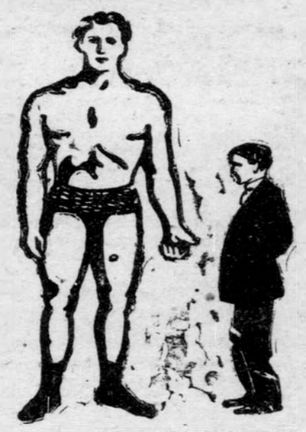

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